

No. 1924 VOL. VII.

Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission
with special marks privileges in China

丁巳年十月廿九日

SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1917

大正四年十月廿九日

10 CENTS

GEN. LU REJECTS DR. WU AND TONG FOR NEGOTIATORS

Dealing Direct With Pres-
ident, Whom Dr. Wu
Also Approaches

LI SHUN IS NAMED

Chosen By Peking To Con-
duct Peace Conference
At Nanking

RAID AT SWATOW

Kwangtung Men Suddenly
Attack Garrison; Foreign
Section Under Fire

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press
Peking, December 12.—The pro-
posal made by Dr. Wu Ting-fang and
Tong Shao-yi, to mediate between the
North and South, has been rejected by
General Lu Yung-ting, who states
that he is negotiating direct with
President Feng Kuo-chang. Dr. Wu
Ting-fang has also telegraphed to
President Feng Kuo-chang, express-
ing his willingness to mediate.

A report from Swatow states that,
on the 10th, a body of Kwangtung
troops, 200 or 300 strong, suddenly
attacked the Government troops at
the station and the eastern and south-
ern parts of the city. A number of
bullets fell in the foreign settlement,
but no-one was injured.

The Japanese destroyer Shirakumo
landed some sailors to protect the
Japanese residents.

The result of the fight is not known
at present.

Li Shun To Negotiate
Special Cable to The China Press
Peking, December 12.—General Li
Shun will be appointed peace negoti-
ator for the conference to be opened
at Nanking shortly.

Monarchy Ghost Raises Its Head in Peking Again

Rumors of the most sensational
nature concerning another monarchi-
cal movement on foot are reported
by the Peking Chinese press. The
story is that the monarchists in
Shanghai have been working for
some weeks to influence the various
provincial authorities. Representa-
tives were sent to Inspector-General
L. Yung-ting and the Peking high
officials to convert them.

It is reported that the emissary
from Kwangtung to Peking was sent
not only to arrange a compromise
with the south but also to act as a
"feeler" to find out whether the
nation's chief executive will stand
for the restoration of the monarchy.
Doubtless certain officials of power
in the Metropolis have been disciples
of Chang Hsun and Kang Yu-wei
for a long time and many more have
been moved by the recent propa-
ganda. The Tsuchuns of the Pei-
yang faction, too, heartily endorse
the proposal, believing that the
movement will be the only remedy
to save the country from its pre-
sent chaotic condition.

Hsu Shu-cheng, the ex-Vice-
Minister of War, is one of the most
enthusiastic advocates according to
the report. The attitude of ex-
Premier Tuan Chi-jui towards this
plot is also causing a great deal of
speculation and interest. Ni Shih-
chung, the Anhui Tsuchun, is said to
be the leading spokesman for the
movement this time and it is ex-
pected that he will soon make a
public declaration with reference to
his views on the subject.

The Shen Tien Ji Pao, a semi-
official publication, says in this con-
nection that the present political
condition can not last much longer.
The Tientsin conference will force
the resignation of General Wang
from his premiership and the con-
vocation of a new Cabinet will be
almost impossible. The President
will then be the storm center.

Meanwhile, two factions are work-
ing toward different ends. One ad-
vocates the election of Hsu Shih-
chang as the President, while the
other favors the restoration of a
monarchy.

Sign Armistice in Hunan

A pact for an armistice along the
Hunan front has been signed by

Governor's Wife to Fly Over Channel



Mrs. R. Livingston Beekman

R. Livingston Beekman, Gov-
ernor of Rhode Island, who is in
London on a special mission for the
United States Government, will bear
a Christmas message from President
Wilson to the boys in the trenches.
In order to deliver the message,
Governor Beekman and Mrs. Beek-
man will travel by aeroplane from
London to Paris. Governor Beek-
man says that he is glad to be able
to take some chances himself, con-
sidering that the lady in khaki are
taking so many.

Showing of 'Purity' Stopped by Police

There was no performance of
"Purity" at the Olympic Theater
last night. At the last moment it
was stopped by the police. The day
before yesterday the film was
viewed by the police and yesterday
the management of the theater
was informed the film could not be
shown. Money for tickets that
had been booked is being refunded
by Moutrie's and the theater.

SIMBIRSK IS DAMAGED BUT SAFE IN HARBOR

Caught In Typhoon And Holed;
Effects Repairs, Reaching
Tsuruga Without Aid

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Osaka, December 12.—The s.s.
Simbirsk, her passengers and cargo
are all safe and, after repairs, she
will probably sail for Vladivostok,
tomorrow. She was caught in a
typhoon and holed in her bottom,
with the result that the engine-room
was inundated and she became dis-
abled and signalled for aid. She
drifted for some time, but later
succeeded in stopping the hole and
pumping out the water and arrived
at Tsuruga unaided.

The Simbirsk drifted on the coast
nine miles south of Mikuni, in Echizen
province. Torpedo-boats sent from
Maiduru Naval Station did not
locate the distressed steamer, but
the Shimotsu wireless station picked
up her signals and located her
whereabouts, whereupon Maiduru
again sent aid. The vessel left
Vladivostok, on the 9th, for
Tsuruga.

Power Station Break Cuts Off Electric Light

A large part of Shanghai dined and
spent the evening last night without
electric light. A burnout at the
Pearson Road power station about 8.30
was the cause. Immediately after-
ward the lights went out in most of
the Central District as well as out-
lying districts. The service will be
restored by tonight, it was said.

Missing Broker's Refuge Reported To Be Tsingtao; Police Guard His Office

More Complaints Registered At Portuguese Consulate
Against Alleged Embezzler Of Tls. 500,000

The prominent local stockbroker,
said to have embezzled upward of
Tls. 500,000 from various foreigners
and Chinese in Shanghai, is believed
by those most interested in the de-
fection to have fled to Tsingtao with
the intention of taking boat there
for Japan. It is understood that he
left here on the Sunday train for
Nanking and it is known that two
days previous he stated to a certain
person in town that he was about
to leave for that place.

Other complaints than those
noted in yesterday's issue were reg-
istered at the Portuguese Consulate
during the day and it is stated that
there are still a number of victims
who have not made their losses
known. It is now permissible to
state on the authority of the Portu-
guese Consulate that the com-
plaints lodged there are against Mr.
J. L. Carneiro. During the day the
local police were requested to guard
the broker's offices in Szechuen
Road. The premises were searched
—and, it is said, revealed a woeful
lack of resources—and were sealed
by the Portuguese authorities. It

is also stated that, previous to the
sealing, the premises were visited
by at least one of the victims, who
is said to have removed several
trunks.

Of the two bank clerks who sailed
for Japan on Saturday and who
have been mentioned in connection
with the fraud, no new developments
were made public yesterday. At one
of the banks, however, it was ad-
mitted that the institution would be
much interested in the bringing
back of their man. It is now under-
stood that a third prominent bank-
ing firm figured in the speculations
of the missing sharebroker.

It is also stated that, previous to
his disappearance, the broker drew
some large drafts on Japanese
banks. And it is known that on
Friday he went to a Japanese bank
here, where he had a tael account,
and drew \$10,000 in cash. He re-
marked at the time that he was
about to leave town.

Much of the money involved is
supposed to have gone in specula-
tion, particularly in gold bars.

U. S. Steel Magnates Promise All Wanted To Hold Jerusalem

Willard Says There Will Be No
Delay In Turning Out
Munitions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, December 10.—Mr.
Willard, the chairman of the War
Industries Board, has announced that,
after a conference lasting for two
hours with Mr. Garry, Mr. Schwab
and other leading men in the steel in-
dustry, the Government was assured
of all the steel necessary for its re-
quirements and there will be no delay
in turning out munitions for victory.

Five More Foreigners Down With Smallpox

Smallpox continues to take its toll
in Shanghai. Last week there were
five more cases among foreigners,
according to the report of Dr.
Arthur Stanley, Municipal Health
Officer, in today's Municipal Gazette.
This is, however, two cases less than
the week before. There were 22
deaths from smallpox among the
Chinese, the largest number of
deaths since the epidemic began.

Warning to all foreigners, especial-
ly newcomers in Shanghai, to be-
come vaccinated at once has been
renewed.

Japanese Perturbed Over Russian Bonds

Petrograd Agency Discredits
Reported Annulment Of
Foreign Loans

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

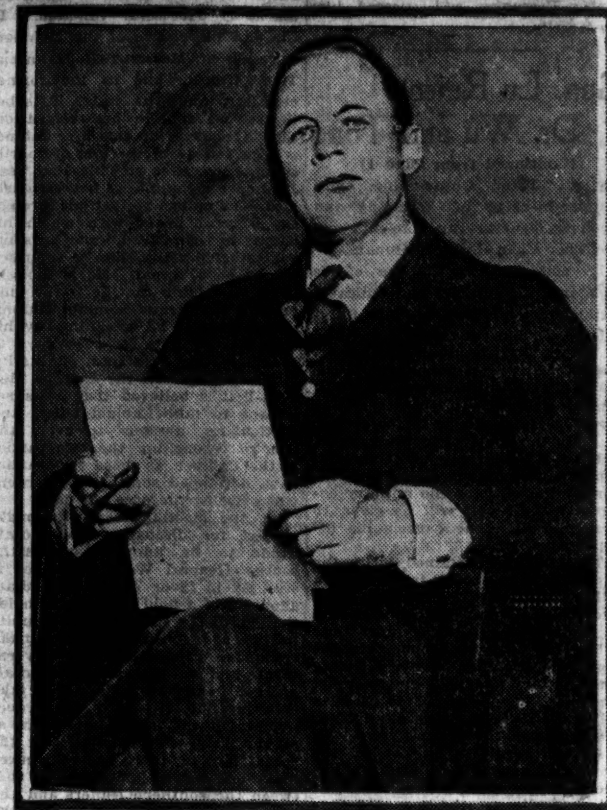
Osaka, December 12.—Manu-
facturers here who have supplied
munitions to Russia and hold Gov-
ernment bonds and commercial bills
are anxiously awaiting further news
of the reported annulment of foreign
loans by the Russian Government
and the cessation of the payment of
interest. An Asahi special edition
says that the Petrograd Agency
discredits the report of the annulment.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yashiro M. Dec. 15
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Dec. 18
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa Maru Dec. 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kauga M. Dec. 20
Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza Dec. 21
For U.S., Canada and Europe:—
Per O.S.K. s.s. Mexico Maru Dec. 15
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tokiwa M. Dec. 18
Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru Dec. 22
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. K'kura M. Dec. 15
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba Maru Dec. 29

Named Assistant Secretary of War



Benedict Crowell

Secretary of War Baker has named Major Benedict Crowell, of
Cleveland, O., to sit at the second desk in the War Department.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S SON DISAGREES WITH LETTER

Thinks It Was Partly Misinter-
preted, But Wilson's Mess-
age Is Better View

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 11.—The Earl of
Kerry, who is the elder son of Lord
Lansdowne and Member of Parliament
for West Derbyshire, in a letter to his
constituents declares that his views
do not coincide with the views ex-
pressed in Lord Lansdowne's letter,
but rather with the sentiments of
President Wilson's admirable speech.

"I think more has been read into
Lord Lansdowne's letter than was
either in it or intended, but there were
some passages to which I certainly
cannot agree as long as we are
able to keep going and this I hope we
will do, despite everything, until victory
has been secured."

Breadstuff Reserves Of Austria Finished

Should Be Thankful Position
Isn't Worse, Food Con-
troller's Answer

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Zurich, December 10.—At a con-
ference of the authorities of Vienna
and members of the Cabinet, the
Burgomaster declared that no reserves
of breadstuffs are available.

The Food Controller admitted that
the quantity of flour from Rumania
had been considerably reduced, but
there was sufficient food to last over
Christmas.

The President of the Provisioning
Committee bluntly told the Burgo-
master that he should be thankful the
position was no worse.

Danes May Protest If Loan Cancelled

CHINA PRESS' OWN SERVICE

Peking, December 12.—It is be-
lieved that the Danish Foreign
Office will protest against the can-
cellation of the Larsen wireless loan,
which the Foreign Office has now
formally informed the British and
Japanese Legations has been reject-
ed on account of German interest
being suspected, a suggestion which
Larsen and Company denies.

The Weather

Misty and very cloudy weather,
but gradually improving. The max-
imum temperature recorded yesterday
was 61.3 and the minimum 45.0, the
figures for the corresponding day last
year being respectively 52.3 and 35.5.

KAISER EXPRESSES DESIRE FOR PEACE BUT LETS IT DROP

Sent Note to Britain Last
September and Allies
Were Informed

HEARD NO MORE

Reject Russian Conditions
As Being 'Astonishingly
Far-Reaching'

SEE GOOD AUGURY

Berlin Impressed with Fu-
ture Possibilities From
Ten Days' Truce

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 11.—In the
House of Commons, today, Mr. A. J.
Balfour, Minister for Foreign
Affairs, said that, in September last,
the Government received from Ger-
many a communication, sent through
a neutral diplomatic channel, that
Germany would be glad to make a
communication to the British Gov-
ernment regarding peace.

His Majesty's Government replied
that they were prepared to receive
any communication Germany desired
to make to them and to discuss
it with their allies. His Majesty's
Government informed France, Italy,
Japan, Russia and the United States
of the German suggestion and of
their reply.

No answer had been received and
no other official communication has
been received.

Say Russians Ask Too Much
Amsterdam, December 11.—A
semi-official communique issued in
Berlin states that, in the recent ne-
gotiations for an armistice, the
Russian conditions were "astonish-
ingly far-reaching, considering the
military situation in Russia."

The communique says that Ger-
many could not agree to evacuating
the islands in the Gulf of Riga and
not to withdraw troops from the
eastern front for six months, which
Russia demanded. However, after
further discussion, an agreement
was reached except on the question
of the evacuation of the islands,
"which admits of no discussion."

The communique concludes: "In
the ten days' truce which was finally
agreed upon, we see a good augury
for the future."

Booty And Revenge Not Allies' Purpose

Will Be Satisfied When Pruss-
ian Militarism Unmistakably
Beaten, Says Churchill

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 11.—Mr. Winston
Churchill, speaking at Bedford, yester-
day, frankly dealt with the present
unfavorable war situation. This, he
said, was entirely due to the fact that
Russia has been thoroughly beaten by
German arms and German intrigue
and gold, which have robbed the Allies
of the prize when it was almost within
their grasp.

"But we shall not bend under perils
and sufferings we have not deserved.
Our aims are exactly what they were
in August, 1914, when Belgium was
invaded and we shall not diminish
those unchanged aims one jot or
tittle."

"There has never been a moment in
the war when patriotic men had less
excuse than at present for being misled
by sophistries and dangerous counsels.
Our sole war aim is that the per-
petrators of innumerable crimes shall
not profit by them and emerge from
them stronger than before."

"That is Mr. Asquith's, Mr. Lloyd
George's and President Wilson's war-
aim. The rights and interests of
native populations must be respected."
Mr. Churchill continued:—"I cannot
see any situation arising where the
war will be prolonged one day more
than is necessary solely through a
question of gain of territory. We are
not fighting for booty or revenge."

"The British Empire will be satisfied
when Prussian militarism has been
unmistakably beaten and the German
people saved from militarism's evil
spell."

12 GERMAN AEROPLANES BEATEN BY 3 BRITISH

Two are Destroyed; Varsseenaere Aerodrome Is Raided With Good Results

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, December 11.—The Admiralty issues the following communiqué:—Three naval aircraft, on patrol duty, yesterday, attacked and drove back five enemy scouts and seven large seaplanes. We also destroyed two machines and used machine-guns against trenches and an anti-aircraft battery.

We raided Varsseenaere aerodrome and obtained two direct hits. All our machines returned.

May Lose Work If Eligible For Army

Proposal In Australia To Refuse Employment To Men Fit For Service

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Melbourne, December 11.—A regulation is about to be issued which prohibits the employment in Australia of Allied subjects of military age.

CHUNGKING AMERICANS BEGIN WAR RELIEF WORK

Special Correspondence to The China Press

Chungking, China, Dec. 2.—The Americans at Chungking enjoyed a very good Thanksgiving this year in spite of the war going on between the North and South among the hills on the south-east side of the river.

A service was conducted by the Rev. L. Havermale in the chapel of the American hospital at 2 p.m., and immediately following this all the Americans of the port who possibly could met in the home of the W.F.M.S. ladies of the Methodist Episcopal Mission, where refreshments were served and a good program enjoyed. One of the unique parts of the program was a song by Mr. V. R. Butts portraying the peculiarities of the different Americans present. A band furnished by the men of the U.S.S. Palos was indeed a treat.

Our genial Consul, Mr. Hanson, invited all the Americans of the community to the Consulate for dinner at 7.30 p.m. but only 21 could avail themselves of the privilege. We had a sumptuous Thanksgiving dinner and much good fellowship. Before the close of the evening the Americans unanimously agreed, on the suggestion of Mr. Hanson, to form an American War Relief Association with Dr. J. H. McCartney as chairman of same, and Miss C. F. Batty as Secretary, and Mr. C. Neprud as treasurer. The collection of \$100 taken at the afternoon meeting for Red Cross work was voted to be used as a nest-egg to draw upon.

WEST FRONT BULLETINS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 11.—The official communiqué issued yesterday evening reported: There has been great reciprocal artillery activity between the Aisne and the Oise, in the Champagne, at Main-de-Massiges, on the right of the Meuse and in Upper Alsace. There was a sharp bombardment on the Bois-le-Chaume front and towards Calonne, after which the Germans launched two coups-de-main, which broke down.

London, December 11.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday evening: Scottish troops attacked and expelled the defenders from a post eastward of Boursies. Several Germans were killed or taken prisoners.

The enemy's artillery was again active southward and south-westward of Cambrai and also increasingly active eastward and north-eastward of Ypres, particularly in the neighborhood of Polygon Wood and Passchendaele.

Sir Douglas Haig reported this afternoon: There was the usual mutual artillery activity, yesterday, particularly southward of the Scarpe and northward of the Lys. We repulsed a raid, eastward of Ephegy and dispersed working parties on the Cambrai front, securing some prisoners.

S.S. ANLAN ON ROCKS

Special Correspondence to The China Press

Chungking, Dec. 2.—The Asiatic oil boat, Anlan, ran on the rocks near Fuchow and the British gunboat went to her assistance on Thursday. We hear more than likely she will remain all winter on the rocks.

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation

15 Nanking Road

\$1 opens a Savings Account.
\$50 opens a Checking Account.

Don't Overlook this great help towards independence—an interest-bearing savings account.

80 Dead, 400 Wounded In Portuguese Revolt

President Machado Now Deposed, Senhor Bracamps Succeeding Temporarily

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Vigo, December 10.—According to a message from London, it is estimated that 80 persons were killed and 400 wounded in the revolution. President Machado has been removed and Senhor Bracamps will succeed him temporarily.

Gen. Lu Rejects Dr. Wu and Tong

(Continued from Page 1)

General Wang Ching-ching, commander-in-chief of Wuchang and Yochow, General Tan Hao-min and Governor Chen Chien of Hunan.

In spite of the failure of his emissary to reach an amicable settlement with General Shih Shih-chuan, Tsuchun Wang Chuan-yuan of Hupeh has declared that no attempts will be made to subdue the independents at Chingchowfu. The central government has despatched a representative to the latter district to inform the rebel leader that Peking is willing to make several concessions. Among others, it is reported, the office of the military director of Hupeh will be given to General Shih if he cancels his independence.

The total loss sustained during the Ningpo revolt is found to be about a million dollars. The railway between Ningpo and Shaoching suffered damages aggregating more than \$100,000. Loss of property in the region of Paikuan, totals \$300,000. The military and civil governors of Chekiang have decided to start a relief campaign in that district for the benefit of the victims.

An extraordinary session of the provincial assembly of Kiangsu has been called by Speaker Shen Wel-hsien to discuss the proposed concession of the Fungchuan-shan mines to the Japanese government. The assembly is holding the meeting in executive session.

Fighting at Chungking

Special Correspondence to The China Press

Chungking, Szechuen, Dec. 2.—After three weeks fighting south-east of the city, it still continues. The northerners and Szechuenese are fighting the Kweichow troops. If we are to judge by the number of dead and wounded brought to the city the fighting is quite severe.

A telegram received today from Suifu states that the river between here and there is safe for travel, but we doubt it as the last report is that the Kweichow troops still hold Kiangkingsien.

Later—the fighting is growing nearer and nearer: the Kweichow troops are advancing from the south-east and the Yunnanese from the south-west. The northern troops are nearly out of ammunition, and the general opinion is it is only a matter of a few hours or days when the city will fall into the hands of the south.

Tsao Ju-lin Is Not Taken Seriously In Matter of Resigning

Supposed To Be Only Threat And Move To Show He Is Indispensable

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, December 7.—General Wang Shih-chien's first Cabinet meeting took place today at the President's Palace, and was not a remarkably successful function. In the first place, two of the members were absent, Messrs. Tsao Ju-lin and Tien Wen-li, and as the former certainly, and the latter it is believed, has sent in his resignation, their absence from this first Cabinet is regarded as more than ordinarily significant. It is possible that Tsao Ju-lin's resignation is not seriously meant, as he has not yet put through the several deals with which his name is connected, and in some quarters his resignation is supposed to be a threat. He is thought to be of opinion that he is the only possible Minister of Communications, and is said to be intending, by his absence from duty for a few days, to convince the President of his indispensability. In the case of Tien Wen-li it is believed that he is reluctant to take Cabinet office, and particularly anxious to avoid the task of reconciling the two parties in the Cabinet, as those two parties have developed somewhat divergent views during the past few days.

At the meeting today the main subject for discussion was the attitude to be adopted towards the south. General Wang Shih-chien is strongly in favor of the immediate adoption of a bold policy. He holds that already sufficient opportunity has been given the south to make reasonable proposals to the Government, and as reasonable proposals are not forthcoming he would take a strong line, especially as he does not regard the events in Hunan at all seriously. He contends that the recent fighting there has been mere make-believe, a "put-up job" between the southern leaders and the so-called northern generals, the object of which is to compel the Government to accept a compromise dictated by the south, in other words, to make the Government admit its defeat. This is not a very plausible view to put forward, and against it may be urged that if one set of northern generals has made a bargain with the southern leaders it is just as likely that others will follow their example, so that the authority of Peking no longer counts for anything south of Chihli.

The President was very reluctant to fall in with General Wang Shih-chien's views, and urged that more opportunity should be given the south to find with Peking a joint solution of their differences. It has been evident all along that the President is for the extreme practical pacificism, and signs are not wanting that he will get his way in the end. It has been on the cards several days that General Wang Shih-chien would resign his post of Minister of War, and confine himself to the duties of his office of Prime Minister, his object being to obtain relief from responsibility for the military aspect of the struggle.

whether the military forces are employed to their fullest extent or are simply held in reserve, as the President would have them.

For several evenings it has been expected that this resignation would be gazetted, but up to the time of writing no mandate has been issued to this effect. It is generally believed that in case General Wang Shih-chien resigns the office of Minister of War he will be succeeded by Tuan Chi-kwei, nephew of Tuan Chi-jui; and if the vigorous prosecution of war against the south be decided upon it is expected that Tsao Kun, Military Governor of Chihli, will be appointed Commander-in-Chief of the forces in the field.

Apart from the play and interplay of forces in Peking, attention is at present focussed on two figures, those of Lu Yung-ting in Kwangtung and Li Shun at Nanking. Both enjoy the confidence of the President, the former especially, as the President himself informed your correspondent some time ago; and both are now supposed to be candidates for the Vice-Presidency. It is now frequently hinted that if these two can compose their rivalries for this office the solution of the whole issue will come quickly, without any necessity for a struggle between north and south. Viewed from the distance of Peking, and neglecting the distinctly factional nature of the metropolitan wirepulling, there is something to be said for this interpretation, but the distance and the deliberate neglect must be held to account for a good deal.

New British Tonnage Nearly Up to Losses

Seven Standard Ships Already In Commission; Many More Are Being Completed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, December 11.—In the House of Commons, today, Sir Chiozza Money, Parliamentary Secretary to the Shipping Controller, stated that, up to November 30, seven standard ships, with a total tonnage of 47,234, had been completed and started on their voyages, while a large number of standard ships were being completed. One ship had been sunk. The total new tonnage completed in November was within measurable distance of the losses of tonnage by enemy attacks.

46,694 British Were Captives To November

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, December 11.—Mr. J. I. Macpherson, Under Secretary for War, states that the British prisoners in Germany total 1,863 officers and 41,836 men; in Turkey, 340 officers and 1,959 men; in Bulgaria, 24 officers and 586 men and in Austria, 15 officers and 74 men. The captures last month are not included in these figures.

FOR THE LONG EVENINGS OF FALL AND WINTER G-E EDISON LAMPS



Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

1a Yuen Ming Yuen Road

Telephone 778

TEL. ADDRESS "GARAGE"

NOTICE

Having purchased the Goodwill and Business of the late Central Garage Co., Ltd., we are now prepared to execute or give estimates for the following:
Motor Car and Cycle Repairs
Body-building and Painting
Charging Accumulators
Mr. J. B. Taylor has been appointed manager of the above, as well as of our Hiring and Sales Departments.

HIRE DEPARTMENT

\$4.00 per hour
5-seater Closed Cars
5-seater Open Cars
\$5.00 per hour
7-seater Open Cars

TELEPHONE
3809

MOTOR CARS

Expected Shortly:
Willis-Knight Model 88-4 Touring
Willis-Overland " 90-4 Touring
Cadillac " 90-4 Club
Willis-Overland " 1918-8 Touring
" 1918-8 Sedan
" 75b-4 Limousine
Please apply to the undersigned for particulars and prices.

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO.

2a Jinkee Road

VULCANIZING

Mr. Frank L. Dowling, a Tyre expert from the B.F. Goodrich Rubber Co. of Akron, Ohio, will be in charge of our Vulcanizing and Tyre Departments, and all work entrusted to his care will have prompt and personal attention.

GENERAL OFFICE
TELEPHONE
2661

GOODRICH TYRES

A new shipment of these famous tyres has just been received, and owing to the high exchange at which they have been imported we are in a position to offer them to the public at exceptionally low prices.
Please NOTE, we GUARANTEE all our tyres 3500 miles

Sullivan's Fine Chocolate

Direct from the manufacture to you

Sullivan's Fine Candies

11, Nanking Road



A Vintage Wine

F O R



C O N N O I S S E U R S

Gande, Price & Co.

SOLE AGENTS

Paris Is Far From Sad, And Just As Far From 'Bad'

'Naughty Paree' Not So Naughty After All As New-coming Soldiers On Leave Soon Discover

By Raymond G. Carroll In The Philadelphia Public Ledger

The brown leaves kept falling from the trees along the boulevards. They dropped upon the brown campaign hats of hundreds of United States soldiers in on passes to visit "Paree." It was a wonderful, ideal Sunday in the great city's glorious parks, where the thing of things that impressed everybody was the singular good omen of color, brown, the endless underfoot stretches of gravel paths; brown, the loosening autumn foliage of the trees and brown of skin and apparel the soldiers from America. It was as if nature had dressed up for our lads and put her spacious outdoor boudoirs into a harmony tinge with the U.S.A. uniforms.

From a "fauteuil" seat or iron chair at the very edge of the promenade for which I had paid two sons I heard a dun-gowned little human sprite of innocent brown eyes ask, "Why do you Americans wear a peak in your hats and not a crease like the Australian soldiers?"

"That's an easy one, Flin," replied the swarthy buck-private from Arizona, her companion. "These army hats of ours originated with the cowboys. They found that when they creased the hat and it rained, water gathered atop and soaked their beards. So they gave the hat crown four little dabs and made the peak from which the rain runs off like a millrace. Wise hombres!"

'Naughty Paree' Bugaboo Exploded

Undoubtedly thousands of old-fashioned American mothers shudder at the very thought of their boys being in Paris and promenading in the throngs along the leafy, elegant Champs Elysees of a Sunday. "Keep away from Paris" seems to be the favorite admonition of arriving home letters since we came. It was such a deep problem, this misconception of Paris, that I went to a favorite army chaplain of mine to ask about it, and here is what the good soul said:

"Assuming that Paris is the dangerous place of its reputation, which it is not, I would still endorse letting our boys see as much as possible of the great city. Those who have earned a holiday ought to receive it. Paris is a city where the American army maintains a permanent provost's guard or military police force. Thank heavens, the 'Old Man' running things over here is broad-gauge and disposed to let dependable men be furloughed to Paris or wherever they may want to go for an outing hereabouts, provided they are the sort that behaves."

Just as if you were a circle of American soldiers wanting to know the "ropes," I shall tell how Bob and I entered Paris and the military formalities we encountered. Bob is a corporal so big of frame and heroic of countenance that feminine heads swing like swivels on pivots when he passes along. Quite uselessly, too, for Bob carries in his blouse the photograph of a certain sweetheart in North Dakota and their futures have definite pendency upon that famous trinity of words, "After the war," how much that seems important in this life really does suspend from the three words, "après la guerre."

First of all it must be understood that the qualifications necessary for an American soldier to get leave to go to Paris are extremely rigid. He must stand well in his organization to get that precious piece of white paper which allows him ten days' liberty in the teeming city.

New War Names
Bob had already seen much of France on his journey with his regiment from the port of debarkation to the training camp. He had observed the thousands of workers of both sexes in the munition shops of the lesser cities. He had watched the long lines of French military trains with their burden of "Bibi" (African regiments), "La Bronze" (artillery regiments), "Les Terribles Taurins" (territorial soldiers), "Zouaves" (souaves), "Marie Louise" (cavalry) and the other pet trench classifications of the picturesquely garbed "poilus." He had tried out his sprouting French phrases upon the "Pedouilles" or peasants near the camp and had sympathized with them in their griefs and worries. Ah, you don't know these French words I am using. Naturally! They are new words, born of the war, and but a few of the thousands.

And American soldier coming to France gets an eyeful of wonderland before he reaches Paris; a country not only richly gifted with natural beauties, but abounding in numerous monuments of artistic and historic interest. Landing at one of the half-dozen possible debarkation ports, all of our soldiers must cross France from somewhere to somewhere. Often, if a soldier is lucky, this initial trip takes him right through Paris. Sometimes it does not, and then he must presently wait for his first furlough. "T" was one of the latter; he had won his right to visit Paris.

He told me that he was prepared to find Paris sad. That was after an all-night sitting-sleep in the compartment of our train. We felt sad ourselves. After we had disengaged ourselves from the labyrinth of the corridor-coach, in a dense crowd we made our way through the city's portal. Which "gare"? It would

never do to tell. There are five railroad stations of importance in Paris where the provost's guard go to meet trains. One of these alert American military police (you can tell them by the letters "M. P." on their coat sleeves) approached Bob and asked to see his pass. The system of "control" evidently worked. Bob was given an address in the city and instructed to do there and register.

"How many of you men?" I asked of the provost's soldier.

"About a regiment of us in Paris," he replied. "We are picked men from various infantry regiments. There will be more of us as the need arises. You will see us again for we patrol the parts of the city frequented by strangers, and have men stationed each night in the principal music halls."

Bob Registers
In a narrow street we found a building, once a hotel, from an upper window of which an American flag was flying. Here on the second floor at a desk was a pink-cheeked young lieutenant just out of West Point and one of three brothers in the army. He presided over two registers for "permanences." One was for officers and nurses and the other for enlisted men. The headings were: "Name," "Rank," "Organization," "Probable date of departure," "Address in Paris" and "Authority for being in Paris."

There was a long line waiting officers, men and two pretty Red Cross nurses. In the room there was a girl who alone had come all the way from New Orleans via Cuba and Spain to see her brother, who had enlisted in a line regiment. A sergeant told me that nice American girls often called to locate some relative or sweetheart in the army, discoveries usually followed by frantic appeals for furloughs. In his turn Corporal Bob finally signed upon the register in his bold free pennmanship. He then squared his shoulders and gave the officer in charge his snappy "Figure 4" salute.

The lieutenant said: "Before you depart, Corporal, come again and we will record you as en route back to your organization."

"Anything more?" asked Bob.

"No," said the lieutenant smiling. "Paris is yours. But don't burn your fingers. The army needs you."

Paris Not Sad
Corporal Bob was wrong in his expectations about Paris—it is not sad. We soon found that out. While Paris has suffered from the war along with the rest of France, and one finds in the street crowds such mute evidences of losses sustained as women in black and crippled soldiers, yet a very large proportion of the city's population somehow manages to keep up a superb counterfeit of the "Old Paris." Nothing could make an American soldier who has recently been to Paris believe that Paris is sad, for the habits of the boulevard life ride like corks upon the wave crest of the red sea of war.

I think a great harm has been done

Where Italy Is Making a Stand



Where the upper reaches of the Piave River debouch from the high Alps the Italian army is trying to stem the force of the Austro-Germans. On the Asiago plain (2) Rome reports a serious reverse for the invaders.

to France by representing Paris as a sort of huge mausoleum. Writers carried away by their own emotions after making excursions to the front have done this. Paris has endured great pain and it cannot be denied that the facts of many old friends are missing, but, bless you, Paris lives. Paris as the source of pleasure could never have dried up.

All sorts and manner of appetites come to Paris for satiation. To a man who loves architecture the city contains everything. The boulevards at night, with their diminished illuminations, are even more romantic and seductive than when they were a blaze of electric lights. The Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile in the moonlight is the most wonderful of sights, a spectacle of staggering grandeur. As for the woods of Boulogne, Vincennes, Meudon and Montmorency, untouched by the war—they are as full of soothing rapture as ever.

Assume that a man's bent is history. Today there are more kinds of history in Paris than any place in the world. History made and history in the making. You ought to see our Sammees tramping through the Rue Raynour, the little street where Benjamin Franklin once lived, or watch them pause entranced on the Isle des Cygnes, where there is a reduced copy in bronze of Bartholdi's "Liberty Enlightening the World." I was glad myself to see again the chair that Balzac once sat in and know it would hold the form of no Boche invader, and eat in the very room at the Lapereuse Restaurant, near the Pont-Neuf, where Thackeray used to dine nightly and Du Maurier put a scene of "Tribby."

Where The Soldiers Are Seen

To any one on the military track probably the most interesting spot in Paris in the evening after a good dinner is a sidewalk seat at the Cafe de la Paix, on the north side of the Boulevard des Capucines at the Place de l'Opera. Here the soldiers of the world pass in review. I sat there with an expert on rank and uniforms, an officer of the British Intelligence Bureau. He remarked:

"In the ancient armies only two sorts of uniforms existed, those worn by retainers and those worn by mercenaries. The former wore their master's livery and the latter dressed

according to their taste and means. Probably the first distinctively military uniforms ever worn were the white and crimson of the Spanish regiments under Hannibal. Gustavus Adolphus, the Swedish general, used scarfs of different colors to distinguish his different brigades."

And all the while he was speaking the modern soldiers of the Allies were strolling by, an endless stream of tints, shades and hues in astounding variety. Look!

Those men are Russians in their gray-green field dress with double-breasted coats that hook. Their caps seem almost Prussian. Strip yonder colonel, evidently from Siberia, of his medals and insignia ornaments and he might be taken for a Manchuk. So oriental is his get-up. That Italian in his wake is a member of the famous Bersaglieri or light infantry, with the wide-brimmed slouch hat having a large drooping cock's feather plume.

Note how the French in their uniforms offer a wide diversity of colors. They are the Zouaves from Africa in mustard-hued suits and red caps, line infantry in horizon-blue with natty kepis or caps, artillerymen with red facings on their hats and coats, aviators in black with little winged ornaments. Alpine soldiers in plain dark blue with a tam o'shanter sort of hat, cuirassiers with polished steel helmets having a black horsehair tail with a red "shaving brush" at the head of the tail, and the troops just back from the trenches, those with mud-stained blue fighting helmets.

Somewhat like best of all those husky Canadians in khaki, the brass "Canada" on their shoulders distinguishing them from the Scotch, English and Irish. Note those British in kilts. Observe how strangely odd their bare legs look in the soft lights of the boulevard. See the Australians and New Zealanders with wide-brimmed brown hats like ours, only one side they pin up in a rakish fashion.

Here come Servians, Montenegrins and Rumanians with their rectangular-shaped epaulettes and vivid colors. Observe those Belgians in dark yellowish uniforms. I am not sure about that other one. Oh, he is a Portuguese. He looks quite British. Those sailors give a splash of salt water to the scene. I am jotting all this down about as we chatted. You only see all this in Paris.

Amusements Open
Where were the soldiers going? Many places. Just now no liquors

are sold after 9.30 p.m. But there are plenty of music halls running. I find many soldiers at the Olympia and the Folies Bergere. Then there is a good revue at the Cirque, up in Montmartre, and another at the Marigny, over on the boulevard. Plenty of amusements in Paris. In the neighborhood of thirty theaters and leading cinema shows are open. It is a great and grand sight to see the soldiers enjoying themselves, and the panorama is nightly a part of the usual life in Paris.

I have said nothing of the Sammees,

for they are the newcomers, and therefore the chief spectators. Nevertheless, they are the pets of Paris at the very apex of popularity.

France is very generous and reciprocal toward Turks. They go free in the streets of Paris and report at stated intervals to the police. A Turkish Bey, resplendent in red turban and maive uniform, his coat covered with medals, was chatting with a French major.

"But when the Germans came to

Constantinople they said that the Allies fought for money while the Central Powers fought for honor and high principles," he said.

"You should have told the Boche that nations always fight for what they have not got," was the quick retort. This joke has been told to me four times, so I have got rid of it by putting it into print.

Indeed, Paris is anything but sad. Come with the National Army of the United States of America and see for yourself. Incidentally, Corporal Bob got back to camp all right.

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(This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Company, Ltd.)

Wreck of s.s. "Shaohsing"

Offers Invited for Removal of

OFFERS are hereby invited by the Marine Department of the Maritime Customs from Salvage Companies for (a) the raising of or (b) the removal by explosives of the wreck of the S.S. "Shaohsing" lying about 3 miles S.E. from Tungsha Lightvessel in 22 feet of water at Low Water of Spring Tides.

The conditions for offering are as follows:—

In the case of a proposal for raising.

- (1) The Salvage Company shall inform the Marine Department of the method of the raising they propose to adopt and the appliances and staff they propose to use.
- (2) These appliances and staff shall be at Woosung in readiness for use by the 1st March next.
- (3) If the vessel is raised and taken into port, the Salvage Company shall be entitled to a percentage of the proceeds of the sale of vessel and cargo to be settled by agreement.
- (4) If the vessel be not raised and taken into port by the 1st July the attempt to raise shall be considered to have failed.
- (5) If the attempt to raise the vessel fail the Salvage Company shall immediately proceed with operations to remove the wreck down to mud level by blasting.
- (6) If such operations for the removal of the wreck by blasting do not proceed with a system and expedition satisfactory to the Marine Department, it shall be entitled to instruct the Salvage Company to stop work and to arrange otherwise for the removal of the wreck at the Salvage Company's cost, within the limits of its bond.
- (7) The material and cargo salvaged

in raising or blasting operations shall be the property of the Salvage Company subject to the conditions named in clauses 13 and 14.

- (8) The Salvage Company shall deposit with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank a bond of Tls. 150,000, to meet, if necessary, the cost of removal of the wreck of the "Shaohsing" (under clause 6) or of the wreck of any other vessel which may occur, during the removal operation, consequent on the existence of the "Shaohsing" wreck. Any balance remaining will be returned to the Salvage Company.

In the case of proposal to remove by explosive, without a previous attempt to lift

- (9) The Salvage Company shall inform the Marine Department of the method it proposes to adopt and of the appliances and staff it proposes to use.
- (10) These appliances and staff shall be ready at Woosung for operation on the 1st March next.
- (11) The method which is approved shall have as its object the systematic and expeditious removal of the wreck to mud level and the avoidance of waste of time by preliminary salvaging of minor valuable parts. The Salvage Company shall be obliged to adhere to the approved method.
- (12) The Salvage Company shall undertake to complete the removal of the wreck to mud level before the 1st January, 1919, and shall undertake to proceed with the operation with all possible expedition in accordance with the details laid down in the Agreement.
- (13) The gear which is salvaged with the exception of the boilers shall immediately become the property of the Salvage Company, but those designated by the Marine Department, as having a valid

interest in the cargo, shall be given a preemption on the goods concerned. The boilers shall become the property of the Salvage Company subject to the condition of clause (16).

- (14) The Salvage Company shall deposit with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank a bond for Tls. 100,000 for the due performance of the contract entered into.
- (15) In the event of the operation not proceeding to the satisfaction of the Marine Department, it shall present the case to an arbitration court (as detailed in the Agreement) and on the grounds of failing to act in accordance with the contract that court may decide that the contract ceases and that the Salvage Company shall be mulct in a fine not exceeding Tls. 25,000.
- (16) If at the time of the removal of the boilers, the operations towards the entire removal of the wreck have not proceeded to the satisfaction of the Marine Department, the boilers are to be delivered to the Marine Department as a guarantee for the continued proper performance of the work. The subsequent release of the boilers prior to the completion of the entire removal of the wreck will be at the discretion of the Marine Department subject to an appeal by the Salvage Company to the arbitration court.
- (17) If the contract ceases under clause (15) or because the removal is not completed by the 1st January, 1919, the Marine Department may at the expense of the Salvage Company within the limit of the bond, make other arrangements for removal.

Offers will be opened on receipt, and preliminary negotiations may then be entered into. The date for a decision on the matter will be at the discretion of the Marine Department.

W. FERD. TYLER,
Coast Inspector.
Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 10th December, 1917.

News and Views in the World of Books

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Our Square

Our Square. By Samuel Hopkins
Adams. Illustrated. Houghton
Mifflin Company.

The "square" of this story lies many blocks to the east of Washington Square, New York, and it is surrounded by slums. A "valiant green space" it is, apparently under the special protection of Cupid and of Hymen. Lovers who belong to Our Square may be parted, but never for very long. They may pine and waste away or even become slightly insane, but their cure is certain and inevitable. Obstacles and misunderstandings fade away slowly perhaps, but always surely. If the course of true love does not run quite smooth there is always some kindly deus ex machina at hand to help it along. Occasionally the kindly god wears an aspect as unpromising as that of Pinny the Rat, a gangster with a good memory for cigarettes and generosity; more often he appears in the guise of the wise, gentle old domineer by whom these tales of "Our Square and the People in It" are related.

They are rose-colored tales, and life is singularly beneficent to the dwellers in Our Square. Even the prodigal daughter proves to be by no means so bad as she is painted, the meanest man turns out not to be quite so mean as had generally been supposed, and the war brings suffering to the David and Jonathan of Our Square, the very sorrow has healing in it. The Southern aristocrat, fallen on evil days, comes to live in Our Square, has a quite remarkable bit of good luck, and finds her "Tazmun," as Old Sally calls it, to be a real talisman. Indeed, hers, however, is not the first story told of "Our Square." That place of honor is given to the romance of the Bonnie Lassie and Cyrus the Gaunt; the Bonnie Lassie was a sculptor, and she and life remodeled Cyrus the Gaunt, making a man out of one who had been only a waster. She was, too, the "undisputed empress of Our Square" was the Bonnie Lassie—it would, by the way, be interesting to know why her name is Carol in the first story and Cecily in the last—and though she went away twice, she came back each time to Our Square. "The Chair That Whispered" tells how Leon Coventry, nicknamed "the Gnome," made a stupid blunder

which might have cost him his life or his reason had it not been for MacLachan, the dour Scotch tailor, who once made a well-nigh tragic mistake himself, as is related in the story which bears his name. "The Great Peacemaker" is a tale of the early days of the war, which leaves the reader in an exceedingly skeptical frame of mind.

Follows the tale of one "Orpheus"—nicknames seem to be highly favored in Our Square—a Greek who made music and whose real name, as Terry the Cop presently explains, "is Philip, two pops, and an oulloa." He was not beloved by the Shadow Gang from Second Avenue, and one evening there was a first-class scrap, in which such elements as the Reverend Morris Cartwright, pastor of a fashionable church, and "Mixer" Boyle were temporarily though closely intermingled. Madame Tallaferr, by the way, was called "the Duchess" by the inhabitants of Our Square and lodged on the top floor of an old house which bore this startling sign, "The Angel of Death; One Flight up," is the next to occupy the center of the stage, and through her it is that Our Square gains "social recognition." Her place in the lime-light is then taken by "The Meanest Man in Our Square," and the history of what circumstances, duly aided by the Bonnie Lassie, presently did to him. It was the Bonnie Lassie who, ably assisted by the domineer, arranged matters for "Paula of the House-tops," once dweller in a cage; in fact, she is a very busy young person.

Through all or nearly all these stories moves "the Little Red Doctor," the well-beloved physician of Our Square, healer of bodies and sometimes of souls. So it is only fitting that last story should be the Little Red Doctor's own, the story of how happiness came to him, helped on by—once more—the Bonnie Lassie, and by that individual whose curious profession had won for him the nickname of "Dead-Men's Shoes." True, it did not all work out quite as the Bonnie Lassie had planned and expected, and a toothache nearly wrought havoc with her arrangements, but the end was perfectly satisfactory, and what more could she want? They are pleasant stories, these of "Our Square," and if they make one feel that they belong to some enchanted dreamland rather than in and around a New York east side park, they are, nevertheless, agreeable and entertaining.

A NEW DETECTIVE

The Mystery of the Hasty Arrow.
By Anna Katherine Green.
Illustrated by H. R. Ballinger.
New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.
\$1.50. (gold.)

If you are tired of the innumerable progeny of Sherlock Holmes, the enigmatic, austere detective with the lean face and impenetrable eye, the mythical Superman who glances idly at your bootlaces and tells you what time you were born, you will find Detective Gryce in "The Mystery of the Hasty Arrow," Anna Katherine Green's latest yarn, a most welcome relief. For Detective Gryce is none of your sublimated sleuths who pumps cocaine into his system by way of stoking a tireless brain; he is a very nice old gentleman, who, though extremely clever and ingenious, is not so clever and ingenious that you don't believe in him. He is about eighty-five years old and subject to rheumatism! Fancy a detective in a novel subject to rheumatism! It is as surprising as a matinee idol playing a lame man. It took courage to create such a detective, but the author of this story reaps her reward in the added plausibility of her protagonist.

Detective Gryce enlists your sympathy at once; he is like so many old gentlemen you know, though he's far cleverer, of course. In short, Detective Gryce is veracious; he has an air of taking you into his confidence that is alluring. Mrs. Green's method is here different from that of Conan Doyle and his legionary imitators. The reader is made to feel that while Gryce is very acute and penetrating, he is not more so than you yourself, given his experience, might well be. Which flatters you tremendously and makes you like the old man. Another difference in Mrs. Green's method is that Gryce does not do everything himself; his associate, Sweet-water, unlike the Boswellian Watson, is no mere recorder and supernumerary, but an active participant in unraveling the mystery, who deserves no small credit for his share in the story. Detective Gryce is not allowed to hog it. The whole story gains thereby an effect of not being a bravura exercise in ingenuity, as so many of Doyle stories are, but the record of an actual crime which you may look up any day in the police records.

The story opens startlingly enough. A beautiful young girl in a great metropolitan museum is shot through the heart by an arrow. When the director and the other visitors come to the room where she is lying dead they find an older woman, of very striking appearance, bending over her and mumbling incoherently into her ear. When she is questioned she says that she doesn't know the girl and explains her mumbling by the extraordinary statement that she had a sudden vision of the passing away of her husband and was trying to communicate, through the spirit of the dead girl, some message to her departed husband. From then on follows a strange complex of events, which Gryce and his assistant finally trace to the real author of the crime. The murderer is rather too despicable a cad to be pleasant and his motive for killing the young girl turns out to be decidedly unconvincing. But by that time you have finished the story and can do nothing! Another weakness in "The Mystery of the Hasty Arrow" is that it is too long. We have a theory about this kind of tale, analogous to that of Poe's concerning true poetry, that it should not in order to attain maximum effect, exceed a circumscribed length. Reading such a story is like an exciting game and shouldn't be kept up too long. But as "The Mystery of the Hasty Arrow" appeared serially in a magazine we suppose that a certain length was contracted for and the author had no choice.

THE STURDY OAK

The Sturdy Oak: A Composite Novel of American Politics by Fourteen American Authors, Samuel Merwin, Harry Leon Wilson, Fannie Hurst, Dorothy Canfield, Kathleen Norris, Henry Kittell, Webster, Anne O'Hagan, Mary Heaton Vorse, Alice Duer Miller, Ethel Watts Mumford, Marjorie Benton Cooke, William Allen White, Mary Austin, Leroy Scott. Theme by Mary Austin. Chapters collected and edited by Elizabeth Jordan. Illustrations by Henry Raleigh. New York: Henry Holt and Company. \$1.40. (gold.)

This composite novel is devoted, literally, to the cause of woman suffrage. Woman suffrage is its theme, to the suffrage cause the entire profits of the serial and book publication are to be given; and during the campaign that has just ended with the enfranchisement of

the women of New York State the chapters were published serially. Nearly every one of the fourteen strong supporters of woman suffrage who have thus given their time and talent to the cause has a special contribution to make in his or her chapter to feminist thought. And yet, be it clearly understood in the first place, "The Sturdy Oak" is an exceedingly interesting story, and very amusing to boot. It is very far from being dogmatic. It is very clever indeed. And from beginning to end it is irresistibly readable.

The theme, for which Mary Austin is responsible, is the candidacy of George Remington, young, honest, arrogant, inexperienced, for the office of District Attorney in the up-State New York county, whose capital is Whitewater. George is a reformer. He sees himself, vividly, thus. And his wife, to whom he has been married exactly five weeks when the story opens, sees him not only as a reformer, but as the nearest living approach to sheer human perfectness. George is "irrevocably" opposed to the enfranchisement of women. George is a sturdy oak. Genevieve is also thus opposed. Genevieve is a clinging vine. But as George's campaign proceeds the business of running for office as a reformer becomes curiously complicated; and Genevieve, thrust into the midst of actual affairs, begins, astoundingly, to think for herself. Not by any suddenly brought about change, within or without, but by the slow pressure of events and the unforeseen development of really inevitable thought George finds himself mixed up in the most disgraceful kind of politics, and Genevieve becomes an independent entity.

The real reform elements of the little city, and a group of forward-thinking women with them, are trying to clean up a disgraceful industrial suburb, make its living conditions safe and decent, and enforce the laws governing women's work. George honestly means to help them. But it is his wife who throws her ignorant and incapable little self into the attempt to "help the working girls," while George the reformer stands aside. And it is only when the passive "shadiness" of his party managers becomes actual blackmailing and kidnapping—kidnapping of Genevieve—that George cuts loose once for all, joins the women, promises to enforce the law if it ruins every one of his prosperous friends and relatives, and is triumphantly elected on a ticket of actual reform. And along with this political theme runs a delightful subplot, which shows how two real "clinging vines" took the stalwart protector of their sex at his word and forced him to "take care of them" whether or no.

The plot of the story is thus outlined as a whole because it is altogether coherent. No one would suspect that the book was the work of fourteen authors, for any lack of completeness in the story as a whole. The development of George's character is, to all appearances, a single piece of work, admirably consistent throughout. His arrogant youth, his first perplexities, his questioning and irritations, with his essential honesty, and the basic fineness that triumphs over his own vanity as it triumphs over uglier but perhaps less insidious forces—all these are excellently shown. Genevieve, too, is a "whole" portrait and not a cubist arrangement in fourteen parts. The novel is first of all a novel—neither a "campaign document" nor a "composite."

Indeed, at first glance, it does not appear to be nearly so much of a composite as one would expect. As Mrs. Gerould says of the English novelists, whom she calls the "syndicate," most of these writers' work in this book is strikingly alike; one does literally have to turn back to the chapter head to see who is who! Harry Leon Wilson's second chapter of "The Sturdy Oak" is not at all like "Bunker Bean" or "Ruggles of Red Gap." It is like Samuel Merwin's Chapter I. And a general similarity of style has been achieved throughout. True, Dorothy Canfield's humor is, perhaps, more subtle than Fannie Hurst's, and the latter astonishes a bit by such a sentence as the following in the mouth of a woman who, with all her follies, is supposed at least to be a fastidious gentlewoman. "A girl with her raising, and both of her grandmothers women that lived and died genteel, to go traipsing around in her low heels in men's offices and addressing hot pollet from soap-boxes." William Allen White gives us a rough and slangy sort of politics, and Marjorie Benton Cooke's exuberant style is a bit explosive at times.

But all the chapters are so good that it is practically impossible to say which is the best. Miss Hurst, with the most engaging ingenuity, introduces the delightful deponent of his "clinging" relatives upon George. Marjorie Benton Cooke offers an amusing incident that has an important part in the plot when she

sends the idealistic and newly awakened Genevieve to "talk to the working girls." Henry Kittell Webster makes a decided contribution to the story personnel in the introduction of E. Elliot, middle-aged woman, real estate agent, reformed without any frills, and one of the finest things in the book. Kathleen Norris has a challenge to thought in a brief paragraph where Genevieve begins to think about motherhood. Dorothy Canfield presents another view of feminism in her sympathetic touch as to the "femininity" of poor Cousin Emeline. Anne O'Hagan makes an exceedingly good point where George dismisses his stenographer because she is a suffragist. William Allen White gives us the final conversion of the struggling George—a bit spasmodic, it must be confessed. Alice Duer Miller handles Genevieve's change of attitude very amusingly. There are weaknesses and ex-

travagances in the book. The most glaring flaw is Betty Sheridan, a rich girl who asserts her economic independence, not by engaging in some expert volunteer work, which her educational and material advantages would make possible, for the real good of the community, but by taking a position as a stenographer in the office of the men who are both her friends, and of whom one is in love with her, and who continues to live upon her, private fortune without taking the trouble to investigate its decidedly tainted source. It must be added, however, that Betty improves toward the end, and that E. Elliot has a good influence upon her. Cousin Emeline, too, is a bit exaggerated, and it is almost impossible to believe, in this day, that she is under 40. But the novel as a whole is excellent.

THE NEW GETHSEMANE

The New Gethsemane. By Edward Lyell Fox. New York: McBride, 60 cents. (gold)

Mr. Fox has no compunction about writing a historical story, one, moreover, that is alive with contemporary interest. He places his drama in the village of Oberammergau and uses as his central figure Anhalt, the Christus of the Passion Play. Anhalt, like his friends before him, is finally called to the job of killing, and the battle between his desire to follow the line of least resistance and to travel the difficult path of the Christ is the chief source of interest. It is, therefore, the more regrettable that the author should deal so largely with Anhalt's conduct, with the obvious action rather than with the complexities of himself. It is a simple tale, told with the simplicity due rather to omission than to careful pruning.

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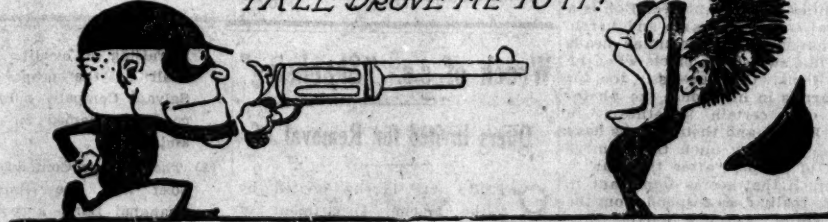
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AGENTS

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Destruction of Griesheim Equal to Great Military Defeat For The Germans

Explosion Wrecks Giant Munition Works Covering 54 Acres; Affects Every Concern in Country

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 10.—In connection with the recent report that the large chemical works of Griesheim Elektoon, near Frankfurt, had been destroyed owing to an explosion, it is authoritatively stated that it is now certain that the explosion completely destroyed one of the greatest munition factories in the world, as a result of which Germany has suffered a disaster comparable to a very serious military defeat in its effect on the issue of the war.

The factory covered over 54 acres and was of prime importance as a source of synthetic nitrates. It also played a leading part in the production of poison-gas, tear-shells and poison-shells, of which it was the greatest center of manufacture in Germany, producing nearly 600,000 cubic feet of poison-gas daily in 1916.

This factory also supplied large quantities of electrolytic hydrogen for the inflation of Zeppelins and possessed three reserve gasometers, with a total capacity of over 200,000 cubic feet. So important was it in this respect, that a Zeppelin shed, which usually contained two or three airships, was erected close to the works.

It was reputed to be the only factory turning out saltpeter for the

manufacture of black powders, which it produced at the rate of 1,000 tons each day. It supplied five nitro-glycerine and dynamite factories and two powder-works, including that at Rotwell, one of the most important in Germany, with all soda-nitrate-concentrates and sulphuric acid they required. It also manufactured large quantities of the explosive Tonite.

The disaster affects every concern in Germany, both by cutting off the supplies which many of them formerly drew from Griesheim and by necessitating the making good of the loss of those supplies from plants which are already working to the maximum. The deaths of scores of trained workmen and specialists employed in the factory will make the task of coping with this deficit all the more difficult, and even if the material loss can be replaced, the problem of collecting miscellaneous quantities of explosives and acids from various quarters and conveying them over the greater distances thus made necessary is bound to increase Germany's transport difficulties, which are already very pressing.

These works cannot be reconstituted during the time of this war and, sooner or later, Germany must show on the fighting fronts the effects of this staggering blow.

Woman's Exchange Ready For Business

Profits To Be Turned Over To
Funds For American War
Relief Work

The American Woman's Exchange, which is to be run in connection with the American Woman's War Relief Work at the corner of Avenue Edward VII and Szechuen Road, is now fully completed and ready to do business. It is now receiving women's work, which will be put on sale at once.

The exchange is started with the idea that it is not a charity as the committee is only too anxious to pay the actual cost of materials used and is grateful for the work involved.

Jellies, preserves, pickles, fancy work of all kinds, baskets, in fact ornamental articles as well as useful pieces, are being received and placed on sale, and as the success of this exchange depends solely upon the American women of China, the Committee looks to them for co-operation.

Orders for cakes and candies should be placed twenty-four to forty-eight hours in advance of the time required, thereby insuring freshness and obviating waste. Also it is hoped that ladies giving tea parties will order from the exchange in case their cooks cannot make the necessary articles.

As the entire proceeds of this exchange will be turned over to the American Woman's War Relief, it is confidently expected that every American woman will bend her energies to make it the success hoped for.

Lawyer's Fee Figures In Mixed Court Case

Two Chinese Charged With
Fraudulently Obtaining
Money From Cantonese

A question of lawyer's fees came into a case in the Mixed Court yesterday wherein a Cantonese named Lau charged two Chinese with obtaining \$935 from him by false pretenses.

According to the story of the complainant he came to Shanghai to try and secure a new trial for a brother, who had been fined \$500 and ordered imprisoned for two years for smuggling opium. He deposited \$1,400 in an exchange shop, the receipt going to the accused, who subsequently took over the money and gave him back only \$465. Getting no satisfaction in the matter of the trial, he placed the matter in the hands of the police. The two men charged, on inquiry, stated that they had engaged Dr. E. O. Fischer in the matter, paying a retainer of Tls. 500, and an additional Tls. 100 to his interpreter, King Yung-pao. The latter figured in a case in the Mixed Court last Summer. Receipts were shown and these were taken by Dau to Dr. H. C. Mei. Dr. Mei stated in court that he still had the receipts and would send them to the Registrar, as Assessor Byrne requested.

Mr. Haskell, appearing for the accused, stated that he did not see that there was a charge of false pretenses, as the story of the transaction he had was the same as that given, and he had written Dr. Fischer about the return of the money.

A security summons was ordered to issue for King and the case remanded one week. The assessor remarked that the two accused looked like touts.

Basketball

The Shanghai Red Sox will play the Chinese Y. M. C. A. Physical Training School this evening at 8 o'clock on the Y.M.C.A. Gymnasium floor.

Every basketball enthusiast is invited to witness the game. Ladies will have reserved seats.

Billiard Championship

In the second round of the Shanghai Amateur Billiard Championship, Mr. G. M. P. Remedios defeated Mr. H. E. Gibson at the Shanghai Club last evening, 600 to 300. There are three matches yet to be played in this round. They are scheduled to take place before Dec. 17.

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American Football

There was quite a creaking of rusty joints out at the Race Course yesterday noon as the American civilian footballers began limbering up for the December 22 contest. The threat of rain scared some of the regulars out but about ten huskies showed and got to perspiring work ahead of the raindrops under the "Hurry-Up" tutelage of Coach Kulp.

A program of new formations and plays, calculated to inject more of the spectacular into the game, is being worked out for the edification of the onlookers and, with the experience of the Thanksgiving game to go on, the players took readily to the innovations.

It is definitely settled that the game December 22 will be played for the benefit of the American War Relief Association, all receipts to be turned over to that fund and necessary expenses to be subscribed privately. The game is to be played on the Cricket Club field, as was the last one, and further arrangements will be announced later.

There will be practice today and tomorrow, weather allowing, for such of the men as can get out and the next regular practice, when it is hoped to have enough material to form two teams for scrimmage work, will be on Saturday afternoon. Players going out today are notified that balls are at the Cricket Club, where arrangements for dressing room have been made.

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'Damon and Pythias'

Still another film of unusual interest is coming to Shanghai in "Damon and Pythias," which will be shown for the first time at the Victoria Theater Sunday night. A private showing of the film revealed it as a picture of powerful dramatic interest. Its theme is the struggle between love for a woman and friendship for a man.

The scene is laid in the world of another day, with the added charm of old-world costumes and old-world settings, but the motives are eternal.

This story of Damon and Pythias has been made the basis of a great fraternal order in America, called the Knights of Pythias, of whom there are over 750,000 in the United States and fully half that number in Canada. Their belief is founded on the doctrine of brotherly love, that it is each and every man's duty to help his fellow man; the warrior, Pythias, is regarded as the greatest exemplification of that doctrine.

Request Withdrawal Of Caillaux' Immunity

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 12.—The Government has informed the Chamber of Deputies that the Military Governor of Paris has requested the immediate withdrawal of M. Caillaux' immunity as a member of Parliament.

Camilo Tonight

The last chance to see the clever French comedian Camilo will be afforded tonight at the Apollo Theater. He is returning to the front. The performance this evening will be in the form of a testimonial to him in return for the pleasure he has given Shanghai in many performances for war funds. He is appearing with the consent of M. Wilden, the French Consul-General.

In addition to M. Camilo, several local artists will appear, among them Mme. Fano, M. Aynnes—a monologist—and Mr. Silas, at the piano. There will also will be a special film program. Bookings are at Robinson's.

Chinese Well Treated In Teuton Capitals

Chinese are being well treated both in Austria and Germany according to Mr. Shen Jui-ling, former minister to Vienna, who has just returned to Peking. Only two Chinese students are in Austria, one having an Austrian mother and the other being a graduate of a military school, now employed by the Dutch Minister to Vienna to look after the Chinese Legation there. Information from the Dutch Minister to Berlin indicated that the Chinese students in Germany are also well treated. All they have to do is to register with the local police twice a week.

Obituary

Mr. I. R. Michael

The funeral of Mr. I. R. Michael, a former sharebroker, who died suddenly Tuesday evening, was held yesterday afternoon at the Jewish cemetery. Mr. Michael died only a few hours after arguments had been concluded in the British Supreme Court in his suit against the Shanghai Stock Exchange.

Mr. Michael did not appear in court Tuesday afternoon. Late in the afternoon he was taken suddenly ill in the street and was taken unconscious to the General Hospital. He never recovered consciousness and passed away at seven o'clock. The cause of death is reported to have been cerebral hemorrhage.

Mr. Michael was 62 years old. He had lived in Shanghai 35 years and for many years was active as a broker in the Stock Exchange, from which he was later suspended. He was a member of Lodge Saltoun, 936 S. C. of the Masonic order and at one time also of Rising Sun Royal Arch Chapter No. 129 S. C.

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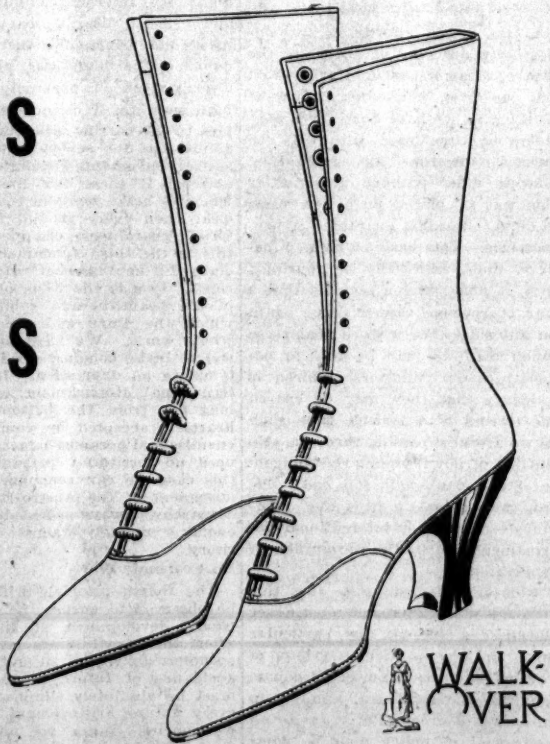
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WEATHER

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IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, DECEMBER 13, 1917

Peace Only After Victory

(New York Times)

IN this moment of anxiety and of peril, when virtual anarchy in Russia and reverses in Italy have brought into view the full magnitude of the work Great Britain, France and the United States must carry on, perhaps unaided, let us turn for guidance and new fortitude to that statement of the object of the war written by the firm hand of Woodrow Wilson in the reply to the untimely and unacceptable peace proposal of the Pope:

"The object of this war is to deliver the free peoples of the world from the menace and the actual power of a vast military establishment, controlled by an irresponsible Government, which, having secretly planned to dominate the world, proceeded to carry the plan out without regard either to the sacred obligations of treaty or the long-established principles of international action and honor; which chose its own time for the war, delivered its blow fiercely and suddenly, stopped at no barrier either of law or of mercy, swept a whole continent within the tide of blood—not the blood of soldiers only, but the blood of innocent women and children also and of the helpless poor; and now stands balked but not defeated, the enemy of four-fifths of the world."

It is more than a declaration of purpose, it is a commitment on the part of the United States to full cooperation with its allies until the German military power and the German autocracy have been overthrown, for short of that the world can have no secure peace or freedom. These words of the President will bear and repay attentive study. They should be read and studied daily by the American people as the gospel of their resolve and their covenant. They have been accepted by our allies as of the highest significance. In England and in France they were welcomed as an assurance that America no longer stands aloof. What people that fears God and keeps His commandments could stand aloof in this great crisis of civilization? The Rietch of Petrograd, with the clear vision of its director, Paul N. Milukoff, says that Mr. Wilson has "formulated the first and chief aim of the war." He has laid down also the indispensable condition of peace.

We have need to keep these words in mind now, when, as at every critical stage of the war, counsels of irresolution are put forward with intent to hamper and limit our military effort and persuade us into a shameful betrayal of our allies and the cause of freedom. One constant manifestation of this base pacifism, advocacy of a German peace wearing the mask of political candor, has been the reiterated demand for re-statements of our aims in the war. Once and for all the President has stated our aims in the war. Now, on the eve of the Allied conference in Paris, we have been warned that we must be wary of any commitment to war plans of the Allies beyond the strict limits of American interest; and our traditional avoidance of entanglement in the affairs of Europe is recalled to support this counsel of cowardice and treason to ourselves and the free nations of the world. Only the pretext is American. The thought and purpose are German. The underlying hope and the intent are plain enough if we pay some attention to German plans and German policies already formed, in process of execution, plans and policies designed to secure for Germany after the war that position of dominance and world mastery which she now sees she cannot gain by the war she deliberately brought on in 1914 for that end.

Falling in her attempt to conquer Western Europe, foreseeing that she must give up Belgium and forego her designs upon Holland and Denmark, Germany turns to the East. There lies her present destiny, there, too, her hope and

ambition, balked but not abandoned, to put the world in bondage to her supreme will. No country on earth looks so far into the future, nor cherishes ambitions of such audacity, for no other nation is altogether free of moral restraint or is willing and prepared to ride ruthlessly over the rights of other nations and make them mere building stones in its own political edifice.

Germany has brought Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey under complete subjection to herself. She will keep them subject if the Allies stop short of the goal of freedom and salvation fixed by Mr. Wilson in his reply to the Pope. She will hold Serbia and Rumania enslaved. The dream of a South Slav State that has so long sustained the souls of the peoples of the Balkans will come to the dreadful awakening of a German suzerainty. South from Constantinople, through Armenia, Palestine, Mesopotamia, and Arabia to the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean her sphere of influence and control will be extended. The great ambition in which the Bagdad railway had its beginning, the vast design of a Mitteleuropa, a German belt extended over nearly a quarter of the earth's circumference from the Baltic to the Indian Ocean, will have been achieved.

In Russia Germany has but to continue that policy of penetration and suffocation which she has faithfully pursued for two hundred years. The rottenness of the Romanoff rule was German work, the industrial and commercial life of Russia was never beyond the control of the legions of Germans domiciled within the empire for German service. German intrigue turned the old autocracy and its instruments to ways of treason and betrayal, and when an orderly Government of loyal Russians arose from the street revolution of March again the German propaganda poisoned the lifeblood of the new republic in all its currents. Lenin and Trotsky are doing the bidding and the work of Germany as faithfully as Stuermer or Soukhomlinoff. Germany has sought to make sure that Russia, with its boundless resources, shall be a vassal State.

This enormous Wirtschaftsgebiet, for it is an economic sphere of influence that Germany intends to establish in and over these many lands, a far-flung industrial and commercial "block," with herself as the central, energizing force, would embrace a great part of the whole surface of the earth and nearly half its population—more than half of all that counts in the economic sense. The plan shaped itself in the German mind soon after the conference of the Allies at Paris, in June, 1916, when resolves were taken which Germany, and at first we in the United States, construed as an undertaking to boycott German trade after the war. The statesmen of the Wilhelmstrasse grasped at the idea of economic control over their allies and the adjacent eastern countries of the Balkans and over Russia as a means for meeting the urgent needs of Germany immediately after the close of the war, as a tower of defense against the commercial war thought to be declared by her allied enemies. Then, as the project broadened in their contemplation, it presented itself as a compensation for military defeat, as a way to the achievement of Germany's imperial ambition to become the greatest power on earth, to attain by intrigue and propaganda and "peaceful penetration" and economic alliances the great ends she failed to gain by arms.

The evidence of this colossal design has been plain in the view of those who have attentively watched the development of recent German policies and have noted the utterances of German publicists, even of those men of liberal views who have not always approved the policy of forcible conquest. It appears, typically, in the attempt of Herr Samuel Saenger, a well-known writer for the Neue Rundschau, to persuade the editor of Vidcomosti, the chief organ of Milukoff's Constitutional Democratic Party, to reject a hopeless, barren alliance with the Western Powers, and welcome a close, friendly understanding with Germany. "You ought to bless the hand which is loyally stretched out to you," to which the Russian, well-advised and curt, replied: "Do not let us speak of loyalty." There is evidence of the German plan in the effort made all over the world by the Socialist agitators and organizations to undermine the armed power of Germany's enemies and to create a popular demand for immediate peace. Even the aid of Rome with its calculated reference to "useless massacres" was sought and given.

There is more, far more, than appears upon a first examination of this plan of an "economic block." For what mortal man with seeing eyes and a reasoning mind can doubt that a peace which gave Germany liberty to build up her vast economic block would tend directly and inevitably to such a renewal of her might that she would again challenge the world in a war in which, with prodigious new resources, she would be the certain victor?

Count Czernin On World Disarmament

According to a telegram from Budapest, at a dinner in the early part of October given by the Hungarian Premier in honor of Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, the latter, replying to words of welcome and an invitation to make a statement on foreign policy, said in the course of his speech:

I feel compelled today to say something in public as to the Austro-Hungarian Government's ideas as regards the restoration of European relationships which have been completely shattered. In broad outlines our program for the re-establishment of order in the world (which might more accurately be described as the construction of a new order in the world) has been laid down in our reply to the Peace Note of our Holy Father. The only consideration today, therefore, is to complete this program, and, above all, to explain the considerations which determined us to set up these principles in opposition to the system hitherto prevailing.

To many people it may appear astonishing and inconceivable that the Central Powers, especially Austria-Hungary, desire to make a renunciation in respect of military armaments, as, after all, in these heavy years it was only in their military power that they found protection against manifold superiority. The war has not only produced new facts and conditions, but has also led to new conceptions which have shaken the foundations of European politics as they existed before. Among other political theses the one which especially has crumbled is that which held that Austria-Hungary was a moribund State. It was the dogma of the impending dissolution of the Monarchy which made our position in Europe difficult and from which sprang all lack of appreciation of our vital needs. By proving ourselves in this war thoroughly sound and at least equal to others the result is that we can now reckon upon a complete understanding of our vital needs in Europe, and hopes, that we may be overthrown by force of arms are destroyed. Until the moment came when we had given proofs of this we could not give up the protection of our armaments and expose ourselves to spiteful treatment on questions vital to us by an Areopagus influenced by the legend of our impending collapse.

Arbitration

Now, however, when this proof has been given, we are in a position simultaneously with our Allies to lay aside our arms and regulate any future conflicts by arbitration and in a peaceful manner. This new conception which has forced its way into the world affords us the opportunity not only of accepting the idea of disarmament and arbitration but as you, gentlemen, knew of working as we have done for a considerable time past with all our energy towards its realization. Europe must without doubt after this war be placed on a new basis of sight, offering a guarantee of permanence. This basis of right, I believe, must essentially be fourfold: first, it must offer a security that a war of revenge cannot occur again on any side. We wish to achieve so much that we may be able to bequeath to our children's children as a legacy that they may be spared the terrors of a terrible time such as we are now passing through. No shifting of power among the belligerent States can attain this end. The only way to attain it is that mentioned—namely, by international disarmament and by the recognition of arbitration.

It is superfluous to state that this measure of disarmament must never be directed against any particular State or any particular group of Powers, and that it must of course comprise the land, sea, and air in the same degree. But war as an instrument of policy must be combated. On an international basis under international control, universal, equal, and gradual disarmament of all the States of the world must take place and the defensive force be limited to what is absolutely necessary.

I know very well that this goal is extraordinarily difficult to reach, and that the path leading to it is beset with difficulties; that it is long and thorny. Nevertheless, I am convinced that it must be trodden, and it shall be trodden, no matter whether individuals consider it desirable or not. It is a great mistake to believe that the world after this war will begin again where it left off in 1914. Catastrophes such as this war do not pass away without leaving deep traces behind, and the most terrible misfortune that could befall us would be if the competition in armaments were to continue after the conclusion

of peace; for it would mean economic ruin for all States. Even before this war our military burdens were oppressive, although we especially should remember that Austria-Hungary was far from being ready in a military sense when she was surprised by the war. Only during the war did she make up for her formerly neglected military equipment. In the event of unrestrained competition in armaments after this war the burdens for all States would be simply unbearable.

This war has taught us that we must reckon on a great increase of former armaments. In order after this war, with unrestricted rivalry in armaments, to be adequately equipped, the nations would have to multiply everything by 10 times as many guns, munition factories, ships, and submarines as before, and also incomparably more soldiers to man all this apparatus. The military estimates of all the Great Powers would amount to milliards. That is impossible. With all the burdens which all the belligerent State after the conclusion of peace would have to bear, this expenditure, I repeat, would mean the ruin of nations. To return, however, to the relatively small armaments prior to 1914 would for any one State be entirely impossible because it would thereby fall so much behind that its military power would not count and consequently its expenditure would be completely purposeless. Should, however, a general return to the relatively low armament level of 1914 be brought about, that would of itself mean an international reduction of armaments, but there would be no meaning in not going further and actually disarming.

Complete Disarmament

Out of this difficulty there is only one way—namely, complete international disarmament. Gigantic fleets will have no further purpose when the nations of the world guarantee the freedom of the seas, and land armies would have to be reduced to the level required by the maintenance of internal order. Only on an international basis—that is, under international control, is this possible. Every State will have to give up something of its independence for the purpose of ensuring world peace. Probably the present generation will not live to see the end of this great pacific movement in its entirety. It can only be realized slowly, but I consider it our duty to place ourselves at the head of this movement and do everything humanly possible to accelerate its materialization. At the conclusion of peace its fundamental bases must be laid down.

If its first principle is that of obligatory international arbitration and general disarmament on land, its second principle is that of freedom on the high seas and naval disarmament. I purposely say the high seas, for I do not extend the idea to the narrow seas, and I freely admit that for sea communications special rules and regulations must obtain. If these two first factors which I have mentioned are made clear then every ground for territorial guarantees disappears, and this is the third fundamental principle of a new international basis of right. "This is the basis of an idea of the beautiful and sublime Note which the Pope addressed to the whole world. We have not waged war to make conquests and we contemplate no oppression. If the international disarmament which we long for from the bottom of our hearts is accepted by your present enemies and becomes a fact, then we need no territorial guarantees. In this case we can renounce the enlargement of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, always provided that the enemy completely evacuates our territory."

No Economic War

The fourth principle which must be observed to ensure the free and pacific development of the world after these evil times is the free economic activity of all and absolute avoidance of future economic war must be absolutely eliminated from every future arrangement. Before we conclude peace we must have a positive certainty that our present opponents have relinquished this idea.

These, gentlemen, are the basic principles of the new world order as they are present to my mind, and they are all founded on all-round disarmament. Even Germany, too, in answer to the Papal Note, has most emphatically professed adherence to the idea of all-round disarmament, and our present opponents also have made these principles at least in part their own. On most points I am of a different opinion from Mr. Lloyd George, but on the point that there must never again be a war of revenge we are at one. The question of indemnities which the Entente is always putting forward assumes a remarkable complexion when one considers the devastation which their Armies have wrought in Galicia, the Bukovina, Tirol, on the Isonzo, in East Prussia, and in the Turkish territories, and the German colonies. Does the Entente intend to compensate us for all this, or is it so completely mistaken in its judgment of our psychology that it hopes for a one-sided indemnification? I could almost believe the latter, judging from the numerous speeches which we have heard.

Suffragists Take New York State

(Literary Digest)

The conquest of the nation is seen near at hand by suffragists in the capture of the Empire State by a majority of 94,000. Editorial observers who have favored the enfranchisement of women are loud in rejoicing, and some predict a regeneration of politics through the adoption of the amendment to the State Constitution by which women are admitted to the polls after January 1, 1918. Press calculations estimate that the State's normal quota of voters will be increased by 1,000,000 and New York City's by 400,000. The Philadelphia Public Ledger discerns in the result the beginning of the end of opposition to woman suffrage, for nowhere has it been so stubbornly resisted as in the great Eastern States. There has been strong opposition elsewhere, this journal admits, as it notes the suffrage defeat in Ohio, but the taking of one of the strongholds of conservatism is "too significant for the most skeptical to question."

The New York Tribune recalls that two years ago, at the first appeal to the voters, woman suffrage lost by 194,000 votes. Of that negative majority, 52,000 were cast in the city of New York. This year the whole adverse majority up-State and down was wiped out and a sweeping victory piled up, and the Tribune thinks that "after this decisive vote, the Federal amendment, enfranchising the women of America must be pushed forward in Congress with every energy."

While the overturn of the adverse majority up-State indicates a general drift of sentiment in favor of women voting, the votes of Socialists and of Tammany Hall in New York City are thought by some to have added the impetus which gave the women victory. To a degree this opinion is confirmed by Mrs. Hillquit, wife of the Socialist candidate for Mayor of New York, who is quoted by the New York American as saying that "if it had not been for the Socialist vote, woman suffrage would not have had such an overwhelming victory. There is not a Socialist who did not cast his vote for the amendment." Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who has worked for the cause twenty-eight years, gives her explanation in the New York Sun as follows:

"What gave us our victory? Organization and intensive work. We realized two years ago, in our 1915 campaign, that the education of the people of New York State was not complete. The people had got the arguments, but they needed two years of reflection for the arguments to sink in. They have not been allowed to forget."

"Unquestionably the war-spirit has helped. The result was inevitable, but the war and women's service have centered attention on the suffrage question as could not have happened in peace. We thought war would hinder our success, but, instead, it has helped."

A resolution of appeal to Congress to submit the Federal amendment to the legislatures of the several States was adopted at a meeting at Cooper Union, New York, when the victory was celebrated by what the press term probably the largest crowd that historic edifice ever held. A second resolution tendered thanks to the President and solicited his further aid, and a third expressed thanks to the press of the State for its valuable service. It is noted that the only serious speech on this occasion of jubilee was that of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, a worker for the cause forty years, who said in part:

"From the moment last February, when after the rupture of diplomatic relations with Germany the National American Woman's Suffrage Association called together to organize for service, we have done a magnificent work for the country. I am here to ask my fellow citizens of the State of New York to pledge in the presence of Almighty God our citizenship to our country; not with that pseudo-patriotism of too many who cry, 'My country right or wrong,' but with the patriotism that springs from the soul, and says: 'My country is right; but if wrong by every power of my being I shall seek to make her right.'"

"Our country needs our support. Our men are going forth to fight our country's battles, to fight for the democracy of the world. There is a service which we can all render. The war is not for men only. The country calls on all citizens. The army in the field will hate us unless we stand loyally at hand to do our duty by them. After the war we shall need to conserve the moral and spiritual forces of the nation, to turn the people toward their highest ideals of patriotism. Together let us serve our country, our homes, and our God."

Hereafter decency will prevail in polling-places and campaigns be conducted on issues, remarks the New York Morning Telegraph, and "women will settle the question of who shall hold offices." This means "honest men will fill all places," and it hopes to see the day when good, intelligent women also shall sit in high places, for there is no reason why women should not fill offices of mayor and aldermen, sit on school boards, and lend the "dignity of their presence" to the legislature. Among other dailies enthusiastic over the suffragist triumph are the New York American, The Evening Journal, The Evening Post, and The Globe, which points out that one-tenth of the population of the United States is at one stroke added to the domain of equal suffrage, and it is made as certain as any future political event can well be that women are to be enfranchised in every part of the country. We read then:

"For a few years it will doubt-

work to extinguish the woman who does not know or care to know anything about public affairs."

The triumph of the suffragists, says the New York Evening Sun, is the outcome of patient campaigning done in a manner to convince the voters the women "were not in sympathy with the White House pickets, whose conduct bade fair to smash the suffrage cause," and the New York World, of similar mind, utters this word of caution:

"In congratulating the women on their well-earned victory it may not be the least thing about equal suffrage is that it puts influences at

(Continued on Page 7)

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

The Effects of Opiates.

THAT INFANTS are peculiarly susceptible to opium and its various preparations, all of which are narcotic, is well known. Even in the smallest doses, if continued, these opiates cause changes in the functions and growth of the cells, which are likely to become permanent, causing imbecility, mental perversion, a craving for alcohol or narcotics in later life. Nervous diseases, such as intractable nervous dyspepsia and lack of staying powers, are a result of dosing with opiates or narcotics to keep children quiet in their infancy. The rule among physicians is that children should never receive opiates in the smallest doses for more than a day at a time, and only then if unavoidable. The administration of Aqdyas, Drops, Cordials, Soothing Syrup, and other narcotics to children by any but a physician cannot be too strongly decried, and the druggist should not be a party to it. Children who are ill need the attention of a physician, and it is nothing less than a crime to dose them willfully with narcotics. Castoria contains no narcotics if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

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Tiffany	E. P. D.	Oriental Delights
Combination	Motor Lunch	Bungalow
Smart Set	Peace Maker	Criterion
Big 4	4 Seasons	Daintmaid
Hards & Nuts	Pocket	Chaperone
Alice Elizabeth	Craft	Asst. Creams
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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS
SHARE LIST
Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	\$600 S.
Chartered	264 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Marine Insurance	
Canton	Tls. 320 S.
North China	Tls. 115
Union of Canton	Tls. 760
Yantai	\$205
Far Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd.	Tls. 10 B.
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	\$131 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 310
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 100
"Shell"	110s. B.
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 22
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 44 1/2
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9 B.
Oriental Cons.	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	Tls. 2 1/2 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	Tls. 125 1/2 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 72 S.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 13 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 66 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 95 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 80 S.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 70 B.
Wellington Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	Tls. 50
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cottons Mills	
H. W. Prof.	Tls. 178 1/2 B.
International	Tls. 77 1/2
International (pref.)	Tls. 77 1/2
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 63
Oriental	Tls. 40
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 120 B.
Yang Yik	Tls. 15.80 B.
Yangtzepoo	Tls. 6.80 B.
Yangtzepoo Pref.	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Butter Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	Tls. 97 B.
Green Island	Tls. 7.70 B.
Langkats	Tls. 14 B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 71 S.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	Tls. 14 B.
Llewellyn	\$60
Lane, Crawford	\$100
Moutrie	\$85
Watson	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
Weeks	Tls. 14 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 9 1/2
Amber	Tls. 1 1/2
Anglo-Java	Tls. 9.80
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 4.60
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 30
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1.05
Bukit Teh Alang	Tls. 3.40
Bute	Tls. 1.15
Chemor United	Tls. 1 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 10 1/2
Cheng	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2 1/2 B.
Dominion	Tls. 9 1/2
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 6 1/2 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 16 1/2 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 6
Kapala	Tls. 0.90
Kapayang	Tls. 27 1/2
Kara	Tls. 12 1/2
Kota Bahros	Tls. 7 1/2
Kroowok Java	Tls. 16
Padang	Tls. 12 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 9 1/2
Pernata	Tls. 3
Repah	Tls. 0.95
Samagagas	Tls. 0.87 1/2
Seelke	Tls. 6
Semambu	Tls. 1.15
Senawang	Tls. 12
Shanghai Kiebang	Tls. 0.92 1/2
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7
Shai Malay-pref.	Tls. 11.10
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.55
Sungai Duri	Tls. 1.55
Sungai Duri	Tls. 9 S.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 6 1/2 S.
Shai Kalantan	Tls. 77 1/2 cts.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 75 cts.
Shaping	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Shanah Merah	Tls. 0.97
Shong	Tls. 17 1/2
Ulobri	Tls. 2 1/2
Wangbe	Tls. 5
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Culty Dairy	Tls. 9 S.
Shai Elec and Ash	\$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 66 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 33
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
Shai Telephone	Tls. 76 B.
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 190 B.
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Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, December 12, 1917.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate @ 103 1/2 = Tls. 96.85	Tls.
@ 72.8 = Mex. \$133.04	
Mex. Dollars Market rate @ 72.4875	
Dragon Dollars: native bank rate	Tls. 11
Shai Gold Bars: 973 touch	Tls. 230
Bar Silver	Tls. 290
Copper Cash	per tael 1783
Sovereigns	
Buying rate @ 4/3d. = Tls. 4.70	
exch. @ 72.8 = Mex. \$6.46	
Peking Bar	Tls. 1783
Native Interest	.05

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	42 1/2
Bank Rate of Discount	5 1/2
Market rate of discount	7 1/2
3 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	%
Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 21.52
Ex. N. Y. on London	T.T. \$47.61
Consols	101 1/2

Exchange Opening Quotations

London	T.T. 4/3
London	Demand 4/3
India	(nominal) T.T. 298
Paris	Demand 567
New York	T.T. 101 1/2
New York	Demand 96 1/2
Hongkong	T.T. 70
Japan	T.T. 51
Batavia	T.T. 23 1/2

Banks Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cds. 4/5d.
London	4 m-s. Dooy. 4/5d.
London	6 m-s. Cds. 4/5d.
London	6 m-s. Dooy. 4/5d.
Paris	4 m-s. 607 1/2
New York	4 m-s. 105 1/2

Customs House Exchange States

Hk. Tls. 4.36 @ 4/11	£1
1 @ 56 1/2 = Francs	6.30
1 No quotation Marks	£5.14
0.92 @ 97 1/2	Gold \$1
1 @ 52 1/2	Yen 2.12
1 @ 15	Rupees 3.44
1 @ 850 1/2	Rubles 9.47
1 @ 1.50	Mex. \$1.50
† Nominal.	

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, December 12, 1917.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Kungyik Cotton Tls. 16.00	
Yangtzepoo Cotton (ord.) Tls. 6.80	
Tanah Merah Tls. 0.97 1/2	
Langkats Tls. 15.00	
Shanghai Docks Tls. 72.00	

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, December 12, 1917.

BUSINESS DONE

Kungyiks Tls. 15.75 December

Local Exchange Market

Messrs. Maitland and Fearon write as follows in their weekly exchange market report dated December 12:—
Exchange:—After a rise of 1/4d. to 43d. the last advice of London Silver is 42 1/2d. i.e. 1/4d. higher than last week. Our local rate for T.T. on London at 4s. 3d. is 1 1/4d. higher than last week. During the week good amounts of export paper have been on the market, but the strength for December/January delivery has been more the result of tight money in certain quarters and for the last three days a premium of over 1d. above official quotations has been available for December T.T. on London and a similar premium has been exacted for

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export paper. Today with the official rate raised 1d. to 4s. 3d. (T.T. on London) a quieter feeling prevails and the market closes firm to Chinese New Year, weak forward. Our local stock of sycee and bar silver at Tael 21,575,000 is over Tls. 1,000,000 higher than last week, and we gather that bar silver to the extent for over Tls. 2,000,000 is due to arrive about the 10th January. In this connection it may be noted that the tightness for December money in our Market is probably due to the delay in the arrival of this amount, which should have left America on November 30 but departure was postponed until December 10. The local stock of Mexican Dollars is reported \$17,380,000 about \$500,000 higher than last week.

Local Cotton Market

Messrs. T. Spunt and Co. write as follows in their weekly market report dated December 13:—
China Cotton.—Immediately after our last circular was printed our market experienced a phenomenon in the shape of a sudden drop of Tls. 1 to 1 1/2 per picul attributable to various factors culminating in the withdrawal of all buying orders from Spinners both here and in Japan, resulting in a stagnation and an almost stampede of sellers.
In our opinion such a situation is unwarranted when the statistical situation is carefully examined in its essential features and while prices may be sagging from noon on until the China New Year holidays are over, we cannot help thinking that that this situation may after all be for the benefit of Local Spinners, who are thus enabled to buy cheap cotton for their future requirements as undoubtedly the wise once are doing.

The trend of the market will now be watched with considerable interest generally and we have no divided views as to its ultimate state, more especially when the two factions involved in the present Chinese crisis agree to a compromise and bury the hatchet. Tone of the market, Easy.
Extract from our Liverpool Correspondent, dated October 31, 1917. Market. To provide for the world's requirements, which comprise huge Government orders on both sides of the Atlantic, an enormous demand has asserted itself, irrespective of price. To meet these requirements we are faced for the third year in succession with a short crop. Leaving reserves out of the question for the moment, we get three crops of a total production of approximately 37,750,000 bales to satisfy a consumption of say 42,000,000 bales. It is only the price which can correct such an anomaly and from all appearances the pivot has not yet been reached. The situation has no doubt led to a speculative long interest and this may at any moment lead to heavy liquidation and a strong reactionary tendency in values which, however, from a statistical point of view can only be of short duration.

Egyptian Cotton, F.G.F. Brown \$1.95
Price of Fine M. C. Bengal ... 17.52
Price of Good-Americans ... 22.63
Price of Good-Americans last reported ... 22.68
Tone of market, Steady.
New York Market:
Price of Mid-American Jan. 28.52
Market Steady.
Indian Market:
Feb./March shipments nominal
Broach ... Rs. 112
F. Bengal ... 95
Market Quiet.

AMERICA AND THE WAR

Record Estimates Submitted To Congress
Washington, December 8.—The Estimates submitted to Congress call for thirteen and a half billion dollars, being the greatest in the nation's history. Of this more than eleven billions are required for the war.

The Army and Navy appropriations are respectively \$6,615,000,000 and \$1,014,000,000, while for the Signal Services, which include Aviation, \$1,138,000,000 are required, including the \$640,000,000 previously appropriated to the Air Fleet.

INDIAN PLOT CASE

San Francisco, November 30.—Weinberg, accused of complicity with Mooney and others in the bomb outrages during the San Francisco preparedness parade, has been acquitted. Joda Singh, the star witness in the Indian plot case, has refused to testify and has been made a defendant in the case.

NEW DRAFT ORDER

Washington, December 1.—It has been ordered that all men who were to be drafted on December 29 will have to be re-examined and classified.

FANTASTICS AT ISIS

Owing to the impossibility of securing steamer accommodation for Hongkong, the Isis Theatre management has secured the Fantastic comedians for a brief season commencing tonight. This season is limited to three nights and Saturday matinee, as the company sails on Sunday. At the Isis tonight, Miss Hilda Felstead, Miss Nellie Black, Alf (Redhead) Wilson, Ivy Aldous, Fred Keeley and Elsie Black will give their sketches. In addition to the vaudeville program, two great serial pictures will be shown—Episode 9 of "The Girl and the Game" and Episodes 5 and 6 of "The Purple Domino."

GERMANS GRASPING AT DUTCH MARINE

Trying To Obtain Entire Control Of Merchantmen Fleet Of Neutral

IRON SUPPLY IS LEVER

Purchase Of Repairs Binds Holland's Boats To Do Teutonic Wishes

(London Times)

Amsterdam, Oct. 21.—The Germans are attempting to secure entire control of the Dutch mercantile marine during and after the war. Holland having no iron and steel for ship construction or repair, is obliged to obtain these materials from Germany. The conditions imposed by the Germans for supplying iron and steel place Dutch shipbuilders and owners wholly at the mercy of the Germans.

All Dutch shipyards receiving German iron and steel are under contract to the Germans to make a return of all details connected with ship construction and repair, and with the ultimate destination of the vessel, such as the person to whom the shipbuilders contemplate selling. These particulars, which are of the most comprehensive character, are exacted not only concerning sea-going vessels, but also in the case of the smallest boats for inland water traffic.

Should any dispute arise concerning the interpretation of the contract the Dutch shipbuilder or owner is compelled by contract to consent to a decision of the case, not by a Dutch Court, but by a German Court at Essen.

Not content with this, the Germans insist that all Dutch shipbuilders and owners receiving German iron and steel shall sign a contract valid for five years after the war that they will not sell any ship without giving Germany the right of refusal, and that during five years after the war they will not allow their ships to be employed, directly or indirectly, for the benefit of Germany's present enemies.

The Dutch Government Iron and Steel Committee has, however, and vessel builders and owners not to accept these last two conditions. No ship is allowed to be repaired with German iron and steel by any firm on the German black list, but the Germans are prepared to waive this prohibition, on condition of a generous subscription to the German War Loan.

A further measure intended to force Dutch shipping to serve Germany alone is applied to ships not necessarily built with German materials in Groningen Province. These ships cannot enter the sea except through the River Ems, which, as was recently explained in The Times, the Germans illegally annexed from Holland. Groningen shipbuilders wishing to send their ships to sea must first sign a contract, giving Germany the right of refusal and promising not to serve Germany's present enemies for five years after the war. Failing this, they will be seized on their way through the Ems seawards.

Notwithstanding all these measures, Dutch mercantile talent has overcome in some cases the Teutonic attempt to fetter Dutch shipowners, as appears from a circular by Dr. Sturm, officially known as the Hague representative of the Berlin Export and Import Office. Certain Dutch shipbuilders signed a declaration which was not binding, "several ships therefore have gone to England. As soon as Dr. Sturm learnt this he approached the Dutch Government, and under threat of reprisals he has suggested in obtaining from it a prohibition to leave for those ships whose owners signed a non-binding declaration.

Dutch shipowning circles, while fully realising England's need of iron and steel for ship construction in the United Kingdom, feel it to be Great Britain's interest to allow some iron and steel to go to Holland for such ships as are constructed or repaired by shipyards on the German black list. Otherwise, as a Dutch shipowner said to me yesterday, "if we only use a couple of German iron plates for repairing a ship it is lost for free traffic." Unless something is done to counter German action all Dutch merchant shipping will very soon come under German control.

BRESSANIN BRIDGEHEAD CAPTURED BY AUSTRIANS

Rush Piave Mouth Position; Repelled In Effort To Reconquer Caposile

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, December 11.—(By wireless).—An Austrian official communiqué reports:—"We have captured the bridgehead at Bressanin, at the mouth of the Piave, taking 234 prisoners."

Rome, December 11.—An official communiqué reports:—"There has been artillery activity on the whole front which was intense between the Brenta and the Piave. We repulsed with sanguinary losses a powerful attempt made by the enemy to retake the positions in the region of Caposile."

HISTORIAN VILLARI DEAD

Reuter's Service
London, December 11.—The death is announced of Signor Pasquale Villari, the eminent Italian historian.

Japanese Soldiers Express Sympathy for Allied Heroes

London, Nov. 29.—The London newspapers publish prominently a letter from Surgeon Colonel Ikutaro Goto on behalf of 248 disabled Japanese soldiers in Osaka, expressing heartfelt sympathy for the patriotic heroes of the honored European Allies who have fought bravely in the cause of humanity, and for the love of their countries against Teutonic barbarism. A suitable reply has been sent to Colonel Goto through the British Ambassador in Tokio.

COLLISION IN INLAND SEA SINKS STEAMER

Kobe, Dec. 21.—On Saturday morning at about 3.30 the coasting steamer, Koun-maru, 175 tons, on her way from Beppu to Osaka, collided with the N.Y.K. steamer, Shinanomaru, 6,000 tons, bound for Keelung from Kobe, in the Suwo Nada in the Inland Sea. The Koun-maru foundered in three minutes.

The Shinano-maru at once lowered boats and rescued those who were in the water. All the crew of the coasting steamer and 35 of the 42 passengers were picked up but seven others are reported missing. The damage to the Shinano-maru is said to be slight.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkong Market as compiled on December 11, 1917.

Butcher's Meat	per lb.
Beef	14-20
Mutton	16-20
Pork	25-30
Veal	25-30
Fish	per lb.
Bream	14-16
Cod	16-20
Mandarin	20-30
Mackerel	25-30
Pomfret	25-30
Salmon	16-18
Small	none
Seals	16-18
Whitebait	16-20
Game, Poultry and Eggs	each
Deer	1.50-2.00
Duck	40-70
Eggs	per doz. 16-20
Fowl	per lb. 16-18
Geese	each 70-100
Hare	30-35
Partridge	40-50
Pheasant	50-60
Pigeons	15-18
Plover	none
Quail	14-16
Snipe	12-14
Turkey	per lb. 35-40
Teal	each 14-16
Wild Duck	35-40
Wild Pigeons	10-12
Fruit	each
Woodcock	60-60
Wild Geese	30-40
Appricots	30-40
Bananas	5-6
Cherries	none
Cocoanuts	each 16-16
Chestnuts	per lb. 8-10
Figs	per doz. none
Grapes	per lb. 14-16
Lemons	each 5-6
Lichees	per lb. none
Mangoes	each none
Mangosteens	per doz. none
Melons	each none
Oranges	per lb. 5-8
Peaches	each 5-6
Persimmons	per lb. 6-8
Peeboes	per lb. none
Plums	each none
Pineapples	each 12-16
Pears	per lb. 8-10
Strawberries	none
Walnuts	10-12
Vegetables	per lb.
Artichokes	2-3
Asparagus	per doz. none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb. none
Broad Beans	10-12
Beetroot	per bunch 1-2
Cabbage	each 2-5
Celery	per bunch 8-10
Carrots	2-3
Cauliflower	15-20
Egg Plant	per lb. 6-8
French Beans	10-12
Green Corn	each none
Leeks	per bunch 2-8
Mushrooms	per lb. none
Onions	per lb. 6-8
Peas	8-10
Potatoes	per pic. \$2.50-3.00
Pumpkins	per bunch 3-4
Radishes	per bunch 1-2
Spinach	per lb. 2-5
Tomatoes	6-8
Turnips	per bunch 2-3
Grain and Flour	per 50 lb.
Flour American	\$6.00
Flour Australian	\$6.10
Flour Shanghai	\$6.20
Rice	per 200 lb. \$7.00
Milk	per bottle
Foreign dairies	20
Chinese dairies	17
Fuel	per ton
House Coal	Tls. 19.50
Stove Coal	Tls. 21.75
Firewood	per 50 bundles \$1.00
Fodder	per 114 lbs.
Barley	\$2.60
Brans	\$1.95
E. KILNER,	Chief Inspector.

Shipping Items

The L.C. s.s. Suwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.
The C.N. s.s. Luanyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.
The H.O. s.s. Tehsing left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.
The I.C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The N.Y.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hank

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1917

Date and Destination	Per	Chl.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today							
River Ports	Train & Str.	31.0					31.00
Tsingtao	Teslo maru	8.30					8.00
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Train		17.00				17.00
Amoy and Hongkong	Train		17.00				17.00
Peking and Tientsin (Every day)	Train		17.00				17.00
Tientsin (Daily except Sunday)	Train		17.00				17.00
Hankow	Train		17.00				17.00
Ningpo	Train		17.00				17.00
Tomorrow							
River Ports	Train & Str.	31.0					31.00
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Train		17.00				17.00
Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Train		17.00				17.00
Chin'tao, Weihaiwei & Chefoo	Train		17.00				17.00
Chin'wangtao	Train		17.00				17.00
Weihaiwei Chefoo & Tientsin	Train		17.00				17.00
(via Chingwangtao)	Train		17.00				17.00
Manila	Train		17.00				17.00
Wednesday, Dec. 15							
Japan & America via Nagasaki	Train		17.00				17.00
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Train		17.00				17.00
Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Train		17.00				17.00
Chin'tao, Weihaiwei & Chefoo	Train		17.00				17.00
Chin'wangtao	Train		17.00				17.00
Weihaiwei Chefoo & Tientsin	Train		17.00				17.00
(via Chingwangtao)	Train		17.00				17.00
Manila	Train		17.00				17.00
Thursday, Dec. 16							
Japan & America via Nagasaki	Train		17.00				17.00
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Train		17.00				17.00
Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Train		17.00				17.00
Chin'tao, Weihaiwei & Chefoo	Train		17.00				17.00
Chin'wangtao	Train		17.00				17.00
Weihaiwei Chefoo & Tientsin	Train		17.00				17.00
(via Chingwangtao)	Train		17.00				17.00
Manila	Train		17.00				17.00
Friday, Dec. 17							
Japan & America via Nagasaki	Train		17.00				17.00
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Train		17.00				17.00
Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Train		17.00				17.00
Chin'tao, Weihaiwei & Chefoo	Train		17.00				17.00
Chin'wangtao	Train		17.00				17.00
Weihaiwei Chefoo & Tientsin	Train		17.00				17.00
(via Chingwangtao)	Train		17.00				17.00
Manila	Train		17.00				17.00

† Letters forwarded by this route only when specially marked.

A Letters and boxes with declared value 9.30 a.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m. on previous day.

B Letters and boxes with declared value noon. Parcel post and money orders 11.30 a.m. on previous day.

C Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m. on previous day.

L Letters and boxes with declared value 9.30 a.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m. on previous day.

Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday and Wednesday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 1.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

Sicawei Weather Report

Wednesday, December 12, 1917.	WEATHER 4 a.m. 9 a.m.
11.—Very cloudy and misty or hazy weather in our regions. Cyclonic circulation in the Yangtze Valley, where the barometers have considerably fallen, while they were rising in Japan. Monsoon interrupted along the whole coast.	Bar. at Centg., mm... 768.50 769.05 Bar. at Centg., inches... 30.26 30.28 Variation mm for 24h 16.63 15.88 Variation mm for 12h 14.47 11.50 Wind—Direction... NNW NW Wind—Kilom per hour... 6 4 Wind—Miles... 3.7 2.5 Temperature—Cen... 0.4 41.4 Temperature—Fah... 32.7 41.4 Humidity: co... 66 61 Nebulosity 5-10... 0 0 Rainfall mm... — — Rainfall inches... — —
12.—Very cloudy, damp weather. Heavy dew. Barometer falling. Winds keeping to the E.S.E.	

Gas Engines

For All Purposes

HIGHEST grade. Simplest design. Easiest operated. 1 to 4-cylinder designs. 2 to 30 H.P. Standard and heavy duty types.

When writing for catalogs, state type of engine desired and give details regarding service to be rendered.

The

Caille Perfection Motor Co.

1554 Caille Street, Detroit, Michigan




Caille Five Speed Row-boat Motor With Starter

14 H.P.

Caille Aristocrat Motor. Has Electric Starter and Electric Lights, 4-Cycle, 4-Cylinder

Caille 8 H.P. Unit Power Plant Reversing Gear on Same Bed as Engine

Since War broke out

5,000 Oliver Typewriters

have been bought by H. B. M. Government for military purposes



OLIVER Typewriter

ALWAYS "AT THE FRONT"

Oliver Typewriter Agency: 1, Foochow Road.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000

Reserve Fund 1,900,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,300,000

Head Office: 55 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Courts of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.

Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.

T. Cuthbertson, Esq.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank Limited.

The London County and Westminster Bank Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar, Hilo, Puket, Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon, Batavia, Karachi, Saigon, Bombay, Klang, Seremban, Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore, Canton, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya, Colombo, Manila, (F. M. S.), Delhi, Medan, Tavyo (Lower), Haiphong, New York, Burma, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 12 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BRENNER, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 45,000,000

Reserves Frs. 45,000,000

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok, Hanoi, Saigon, Battambang, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Meung, Singapore, Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin, Dondichery, Peking, Tourane, Haiphong, Papote, Hankou, Phnom-Penh.

Bankers:

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London office: 2 Bishopsgate

Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam

President: JEAN JADOT

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.

Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.

New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tels and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETIS, Manager.

1st Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital £15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling, £15,000,000 @ 2s. 15,000,000

Silver 15,000,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders £32,500,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Courts of Directors:

Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. C. E. Anon.

F. C. Butcher, Esq.

A. H. Compton, Esq.

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

E. V. D. Parr, Esq.

W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

Chief Manager

Hongkong—N. J. STRAIN.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy, Ipoh, Peking, Bangkok, Johore, Penang, Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon, Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon, Calcutta, London, S. Francisco, Canton, Lyons, Shanghai, Colombo, Malacca, Singapore, Foochow, Manila, Sourabaya, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Tsingtau, Hilo, Yokohama.

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000

Reserve Fund 26,900,000

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St. E.C.

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay, Harbin, Peking, Chanchun, Hongkong, Shanghai, Chefoo, Newchwang, Tientsin, Dairen, Nicolayowsk, Vladivostok, Hailan, O-Amur, Yokohama, Hankow.

Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Tels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JETTERSKI, G. CARRERE, Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorized Capital H.K\$2,000,000

Subscribed and paid up Capital H.K\$1,371,500

Reserve Fund H.K\$ 120,000

Investment reserve fund.....H.K\$ 20,000

Head Office:

No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:

No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG, 1st Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$60,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital:

Chinese Government 10,000,000.00

Chinese Mercantile Community 2,312,500.00

Reserve Fund 1,892,504.85

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kailfeng, Hankow, Ichang, Shansi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Tels Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum.

Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE 74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 48,000,000

Capital Paid-up 36,000,000

Reserve Fund 22,100,000

London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antungshai, London, Port Arthur, Bombay, Liangyang, S. Francisco, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Seattle, Changchun, Lyons, Singapore, Dairen, Mukden, Sydney, Hankow, Nagasaki, Shantung, Harbin, Newchwang, Tientsin, Hongkong, Yokohama, Tokyo, Honolulu, Osaka, Peking, Tsingtau, Kobe.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agent
Dec 10	6.00	Victoria & Seattle	Tokio maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
10	10	Tacoma and Seattle	Mexico maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
10	10	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
10	10	Victoria B.C. and Seattle	Haseu maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
Jan 1	10	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	
1	10	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap. O.S.K.	

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Dec 13	9.30	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
13	11.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
13	11.00	Kobe and Yokohama	Mishima maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
13	11.00	Kobe & Yokohama	Chikugo maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
13	11.00	Kobe & Yokohama	Suwa maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
21	3.01	Nagasaki	Kasuga maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
21	6.00	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Penza	Rus. R.V.F.	
25	8.00	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
			Hakusai maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Dec 11	9.00	London etc.	Fumakura maru	Jap. N.Y.E.	
19	9.00	Liverpool etc.	Tamba maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Dec 13	4.00	Ningpo	Kianhsien	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
13	4.00	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Haas	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
13	4.00	Amoy	Sinkiang	Br. B.S.S.	
13	4.00	Ningpo	Haik Peking	Br. B.S.S.	
13	4.00	Hongkong & Manila	Haik Peking	Chi. N.S.S. Co.	
13	4.00	Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	
13	4.00	Hongkong	Sinkiang	Br. B.S.S.	
13	4.00	Hongkong	Sinkiang	Jap. N.Y.K.	
13	4.00	Hongkong	Sinkiang	Br. B.S.S.	
13	4.00	Hongkong	Sinkiang	Jap. O.S.K.	
13	4.00	Hongkong	Sinkiang	Rus. R.V.F.	
13	4.00	Hongkong	Sinkiang	Jap. O.S.K.	
13	4.00	Hongkong	Sinkiang	Br. B.S.S.	

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Dec 15	9.00	Tsingtao	Sanyomaru	Jap. S.M.E.	
15	9.00	Tsingtao and Daini	Kobe maru	Jap. S.M.E.	
15	9.00	Tsingtao & Daini	Isoda maru	Jap. S.M.E.	
15	9.00	Tsingtao	Tencho maru	Jap. S.M.E.	
15	9.00	Wuhu, Chetoo & Tientsin	Renou	Jap. S.M.E.	
15	9.00	Chinwangtao	Kiangping	Chi. K.M.A.	
15	9.00	Wuhu, Chetoo & Tientsin	Fengtien	Br. B.S.S.	
15	9.00	Daini	Sakaki maru	Jap. S.M.E.	
15	9.00	Vladivostok	Rus. R.V.F.		
15	9.00	Daini & Tsingtao	Kobokumaru	Jap. O.S.K.	

FOR RIVER PORTS

Dec 15	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Talee maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
15	M.N.	do	Luenbo	Br. J.M. & Co.	
15	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
15	M.N.	do	Pengshing maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
15	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br. J.M. & Co.	
15	M.N.	do	Leventi	Br. B.S.S.	
15	M.N.	do	Franklin	Br. B.S.S.	
15	M.N.	do	Tachikawa	Jap. N.Y.K.	
15	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
15	M.N.	do	Yohang maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
15	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
15	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br. J.M. & Co.	
15	M.N.	do	Tachikawa	Br. B.S.S.	
15	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br. B.S.S.	
15	M.N.	do	Tachikawa	Br. B.S.S.	
15	M.N.	do	Chungking	Br. B.S.S.	
15	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br. B.S.S.	

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons/Flag	Agent	Arrive
Dec 12	Ningpo	Hain Peking	8868 Br. B. & S.	ONCW	
12	Ningpo	Hain Peking	2181 Chi. N.S.N. Co.	NBCW	
12	Japan	Yamashiro maru	3326 Jap. N.Y.K.	NYKW	
12	Japan	Justia			
12	Chinwangtao	Hwajiang			
12	Tachikawa	Sanyomaru	1426 Jap. S.M.E.	SMRW	
12	Cruise	Stora Nordiske	696 Dan G.-N.T. Co.	9 p	
12	Chetoo	Fenstien	1073 Br. B. & S.	ONCW	
12	Japan	Fukuji maru	1100 Jap. Furukawa Co.		
12	Japan	Patriot			
12	Japan	Jubo maru	969 Jap.		
12	Eching	Irene	338 Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW	
12	Hankow	Luenbo	1990 Br. J.M. & Co.	SHW	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons/Flag	Agent
Dec 12	Hankow etc.	Poyang	1892 Br. B. & S.	
12	do	Suiyuan maru	3397 Jap. N.Y.K.	
12	do	Ningpo	333' Chi. N.S.N. Co.	
12	do	Kiangyung	2085 Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
12	Japan	Justin	179 Am. B.A.T. Co.	
12	Japan	Awaji maru	2045 Jap. N.Y.K.	
12	Japan	Tokai maru	1412 Jap. M.S.K.	
12	Ningpo	Hain Peking	2668 Br. B. & S.	
12	Ningpo	Hain Peking	2181 Chi. N.S.N. Co.	

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Luenbo, tons 2,868 Capt. Jackson, will leave on Thursday, December 13, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Co's Str. Talee M. Capt. M. Takeo, will be despatched from pootung N.Y.K. wharf on Thursday, December 13, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung, Captain Wm. S. Ross, will leave on Thursday, night. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Co's Str. Fengyang Maru, Capt. A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail wharf on Friday, Dec. 14, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund, Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Luenbo, Captain Fraser, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, December 14, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Ngankin, Captain Newcomb, will leave on Saturday, December 15, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tatung, Captain Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, December 18, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Capt. Pickard, will leave on Wednesday, Dec. 19, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Suifu, tons 2,471 Capt. Sellar, will leave on Friday, December 14, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Chungking, Capt. E. Monkman, will leave on Friday, December 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Haas, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Thursday, morning. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOI, HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sinkiang, Captain Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, Dec. 13 at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hain Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Friday, December 14, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW AND CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sungking, Captain H. Trowbridge, will leave on Sunday, December 16, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shengkang, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, December 18, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW AND KEELUNG.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Capt. T. Kamiashi, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepooh wharf on Dec. 19, at — The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

AMOI, HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sinkiang, Captain Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, Dec. 20, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Canada Maru, Captain T. Suruga, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepooh wharf on December 21, at — The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the customs jetty on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

SWATOW AND HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Yingchow, Capt. E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, December 23, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

CHINWANGTAO direct, taking through cargo for TIENTSIN.—The Kaikan Mining Administration chartered as Kiangping, on Dec. 15, For Freight apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road Tel. No. 319.

WEIHAIWEI AND CHEFOO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Fengtien, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, December 16, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

DAIREN AND TSINGTAO.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Capt. M. Oyama, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepooh wharf on December 26, at — The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA AND SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B.C. via MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, and YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Mexico M. Capt. K. Komiya, will be despatched on Dec. 20. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

TAKOMA & SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B.C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, and YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Hawaii Maru, Captain J. Kano, will be despatched on December 24. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS. FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, Chungking and Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtze and Hunan Lake.

*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chenan, Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung, Sunning and Suiyang.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports. Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tangchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengkang.—Sailing from the French Bund. During the Winter months sailings are irregular owing to weather conditions.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hain Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m. The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Freight: Telephone No. 77. Agents 21-23 French Bund.
Passage: Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

"SUNSHINE BELT"

Trans-Pacific Service

By the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers
"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"

AMERICAN REGISTRY

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
S.S. COLOMBIA . . . Jan. 3, 1918	S.S. COLOMBIA . . . Dec. 15
S.S. VENEZUELA Feb. 2, 1918	S.S. VENEZUELA . . . Jan. 12

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two Bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

East India Service

By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers
"COLUSA" . . 16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ" . . 15,000 tons

AMERICAN REGISTRY

SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta	For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu
S.S. SANTA CRUZ . . . Dec. 14	S.S. COLUSA . . . Dec. 9
S.S. COLUSA . . . Feb. 8	S.S. SANTA CRUZ . . . Jan. 20

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freight passage apply to
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

AMERICAN LINE

(For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.)

Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C.
"MEXICO MARU" . . (12,000 tons) Capt. K. Komiya, Dec. 14, Dec. 15
"HAWAII MARU" . . (18,000 tons) Capt. J. Kano, Dec. 23, Dec. 24

For Hongkong
"CANADA MARU" . . (12,000 tons) Capt. T. Suruga, Dec. 22, Dec. 23

CHINA COASTING LINE

For Dairen and Tsingtau
"KOHOKU MARU" . . (2,160 tons) Capt. M. Oyama, Dec. 24, Dec. 26
For Foochow, Keelung and Takao
"KEELUNG MARU" . . (1,569 tons) Capt. T. Kamiashi, Dec. 17, Dec. 19

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostok, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to—
M. YAMAUCHI,
Manager, Union Building, 4 The Bund.
Tel. Address: OSOSEN, SHANGHAI. Tel. 4235, 4234.

JAMES MAGILL & Co.

Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.
Furniture and Curries Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers
SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.
Telephone 1848 53, Keechuan Road

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED



QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

Manila Carnival

FEBRUARY 2-9, 1918

Direct Service By "Empress" Steamers

The Director General of the Philippine Carnival Association states the Carnival will be bigger and better than ever this year. Important attractions are being held over until after the arrival of our February "Empress."
Shanghai to Manila and Return \$874.25. Tickets are good for six months and interchangeable with the T.K.K. and Pacific Mail.

Registrations for passage now being booked.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc. apply to
G. M. JACKSON
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building.
Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.
Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai
via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

KOREA MARU . . . 20,000 tons, from Shanghai, Dec. 23, 1917
SIBERIA MARU . . . 18,000 tons, from Shanghai, Jan. 3, 1918
TENYO MARU . . . 23,000 tons, from Shanghai, Jan. 14, 1918

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.
REDUCED FIRST CLASS RATES by the steamers Nippon Maru and Perla Maru offering superior accommodation, first-class cuisine and service.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.
Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager.

North China Insurance Co.'s Building
(Entrance, 71 Soochuan Road.)

Phone No. 3229.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE
For London or Liverpool via ports
(For Liverpool.)

KAMAKURA MARU	12,500		
TAMBA MARU	12,500		

FOR HONGKONG

INABA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Higo,	Dec. 18
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AMERICAN LINE
Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

TOKIWA MARU	15,500	Capt. K. Ogura,	Dec. 19
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SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki,	Dec. 15
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui,	Dec. 18
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagiu,	Dec. 22
HAKUAI MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Takano,	Dec. 25
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Dec. 29

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	Dec. 13
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara,	Dec. 20

KOBE TO SEATTLE

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000		Dec. 17
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FOR JAPAN

MISHIMA MARU	16,000		Dec. 15
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AUSTRALIAN LINE
Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

TANGO MARU	14,000		Dec. 18
NIKKO MARU	10,000		Middle of January
AKI MARU	12,500		Feb. 15, 1918

CALCUTTA LINE
Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE
Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to
T. IWAKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Address: Yusen, Shanghai. Tel. No. 2739.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

700 - Midnight, 1330 - 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail	Local	Express	Local	Express	Local	Express	Local	Express
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
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The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST" Conventional Signs.

300 - train runs on Thursday only. 230 - train runs on Fridays only.

300 - on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B - train has buffet car with regular meal service.

S - train has sleep. accom. 1st & 2nd class. S - train has only 1st class sleep. accom.

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tainanfu, Hsuehchow or Pukow.

By Order,
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

COUNCIL NOT AGAINST MORE RAILLESS TRAMS

Its Objection Is Only To Approving Whole Scheme At Once, It Says

The subject of the extension of railless tramway lines is revived in the Municipal Gazette out today. In a letter to the council Mr. D. McColl, general manager of the tramway company, asks the council to reconsider its refusal to consider a comprehensive system of extension. Mr. McColl cites the fact that the council's position is a reversal of the position taken by its chairman at the ratepayers' meeting in 1915 and asks that it appoint a subcommittee to hold a meeting with representatives of the company to consider the subject.

In its reply the Council says it is still of the opinion that railless electric traction has proved a success and that its disapproval was only of the comprehensive scheme submitted. "The scheme was submitted to the Council as a comprehensive one and disapproved as such," says the letter. "That certain of the extensions covered thereby might receive approval is possible, but the Council considered and still considers it unnecessary and undesirable to enter into any detailed consideration of any particular extension, until such time as your Company is in a position not only to seek the Council's approval of, but actually to carry out, such extension if approved."

News Brevities

In connection with a contract for wireless telegraphy entered into at Peking by a Mr. Larsen, attention is called to the fact that this Mr. Larsen must not be confused with Mr. F. A. Larsen, the manager of the Kalgan branch of Andersen, Meyer and Co., Ltd., who has occupied that post for some time past.

A report says that the Amur River was completely ice-bound on Nov. 15 and the ice is now thick enough to allow of traffic over it by man and beast.

It is understood from a telegram which reached the Foreign Office in Tokyo a few days ago, travelling to Petrograd by the Siberian route seems to be safe. This telegram says that all the trains, both express and otherwise, are leaving Harbin Station daily without difficulty, and that travelling by that railway to Petrograd seems to be safe, although some delay may be expected.

According to a San Francisco telegram to the Asahi dated Nov. 27, the Russian Consul-General at San Francisco has resigned, dis-satisfied with the Maximilian Government, which, he declares, is destroying Russia.

The American star, Pauline Frederick, was seen in motion pictures at the Victoria Theater last night in the interesting photoplay, "The Moment Before." Miss Frederick is not only a beautiful woman but a capable actress and the picture affords an evening of pleasing amusement. It will be shown again Friday night.

Two shroffs, Dong Lee-sung and Chow Kwei-z, charged with conspiring with J. M. Campos to defraud Weeks and Co. of various sums of money, were given two and four months' imprisonment, respectively, in the Mixed Court yesterday by British Assessor Byrne and Magistrate L. Campos was previously convicted by the British Court.

The increase in the number of fires in the Settlement continues. There were 20 calls answered by the Fire Brigade in October, as against 15 for the same month last year, according to the report of Chief Officer Pett of the Fire Brigade. The damage was \$14,400 for October, 1917, as against \$12,000 for October, 1916.

Second Lieut. G. T. Tod, of Jardine, Matheson and Co., has been promoted to his full lieutenant according to reports received here.

Word has been received that two more Shanghai men have been awarded war honors. These are Dr. F. F. Bonar Law will introduce into the House of Commons, tomorrow, a vote of credit for \$500,000,000, making a total of \$2,450,000,000.

ASK FOR NEW BRITISH CREDIT OF £550,000,000

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, December 11.—Mr. A. Bonar Law will introduce into the House of Commons, tomorrow, a vote of credit for \$500,000,000, making a total of \$2,450,000,000.

JAPAN TRADE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Tokio, December 11.—The trade returns for the first ten days of December are as follows: Exports, ¥59,108,000; Imports, ¥37,406,000. Total since January 1: Exports, Yen

Business and Official Notices

THE SHANGHAI & HONGKOW WHARF COMPANY, LIMITED.

SCRIP CERTIFICATES Numbers 693A and 694A each for 100 Shares in the name of R. H. Elias, numbers 728A for 60 Shares and 1,155A for 100 Shares in the name of J. R. Elias, and number 1,359 for 100 Shares in the name of W. C. D. Turner having been lost. NOTICE is hereby given that Duplicate Certificates for the said shares will be issued one month hence and that the Original Certificates, unless produced within that period, will be held by the Company as null and void.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Agents, Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited. Shanghai, 12th December, 1917. 16152

ANTIMONY REGULUS (99% Pure) ALWAYS IN STOCK

Apply, Hupeh Government Smelting Works, Wuchang. Tel. address "HUPEHMIN" 16096

Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai

Avis d'Adjudication.

Le Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai met en adjudication la fourniture de 85,000 livres de fer rond 2 7/8" de diametre en barres de 15' de longueur au minimum.

Les soumissions devront parvenir au Bureau du Soussigné le 19 Décembre avant midi. Elles devront faire connaitre en même temps que le prix le délai de livraison qui leur est nécessaire.

Un échantillon du fer proposé sera remis en même temps que la soumission.

Le fer sera livré au dépôt municipal de Lawokei (Route Stanislas Chevalier) à raison de 12,000 livres par mois environ.

Pour tous renseignements complémentaires s'adresser au bureau de l'Ingénieur Municipal, Service des Travaux Publics.

Cautionnement provisoire à verser avec la Soumission Tls. 100.

Cautionnement définitif Tls. 250.

Par Ordre,

Le Secrétaire du Conseil, G. LAFERRIERE.

16140

French Municipal Council

NOTICE

The French Municipal Council are prepared to receive tenders for the supply of Kerosene Oil, gasoline, greases and oils for 1918.

The approximate quantities are as follows:

Kerosene Oil: 1st quality 5,300 gallons
2nd " 500 "
Oil for motor cars 300 "
Oil for engine 560 "
Oil for harness 120 lbs.
Grease for motor cars 1,160 lbs.
Grease for carts 2,800 "
Liquid fuel for disinfection 10,000 gallons

The whole to be delivered upon special applications, made according to the requirements and duly signed.

All particulars and necessary information may be obtained upon application at the Secretary's Office. Tenders to be sealed and bear on the cover the mention of their object; they must be addressed to the undersigned's office where they will be received up to Wednesday, 19th December, at noon.

The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any of the tenders.

By Order,

G. LAFERRIERE, Secretary.

16140

LYCEUM THEATRE

A. D. C.

177th PRODUCTION

"Eliza Comes To Stay"

A FARCE IN 3 ACTS

by

H. V. ESMOND

Saturday, 15th December, 1917

Monday, 17th December, 1917

AT 9 P.M.

Portion of the Proceeds to be Devoted to

THE BLIND SOLDIERS AND SAILORS FUND

Booking for the above two performances will open at

MESSRS. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

On Saturday, 8th Dec., 1917

BY ORDER

Wm. Armstrong

16038 BUSINESS MANAGER

SAEY TAI

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters

Great Clearance Sale for two weeks only

Commencing on Monday, Dec. 10th.

The whole of our stock of Winter Suitings

Overcoatings and Sundries

Cash, less 30% for all goods.

SAEY TAI

350/1 Nanking Road: Tel. No. 3858.

16102

The Ayer Tawah Rubber Plantation Co., Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Eighth Annual General Meeting of the Company will be held in the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce Room, 1 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai, on Friday, the 14th day of December, 1917, at 4.30 p.m., to receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the Financial Year ended the 30th September, 1917; to declare a Final Dividend; to elect a Director; to elect Auditors, and to transact other ordinary business.

The Transfer Book and Share Register of the Company will be closed from December 10th to December 15th, both days inclusive. Dated this 8th day of Dec., 1917.

By order of the Board,

GEDDES & CO., LTD., Secretaries.

16075

New Provisions

English and Australian Ham, \$1.00 per lb.
American Potatoes and Grapefruit.

Motor Delivery Service

C. EDDIE & CO.

1132-33 Broadway

Telephone North 639

Have you tried our

"UPPER CRUST"

Rye Whiskey?

= THE WHISKEY =

= OF QUALITY =

Phone 2021

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

WINE MERCHANTS

73 Szechuen Road

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

IN RE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT

OF

MAMIE DOLAN,

Deceased.

Special Proceeding No. 223 (Testamentary)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS:

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Mamie Dolan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to Stirling Fessenden, Administrator cum testamento annexo, on or before June 13, 1918; and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the said Administrator cum testamento annexo.

STIRLING FESSENDEN,

Administrator cum testamento annexo,

No. 123 Szechuen Road,

Shanghai, China, Dec. 13, 1917. 16158

LOST

Two bills of lading, one for 82 packages of Tobacco (25 packages discharged already), and the other for a balance of 3 packages of same cargo; both marked N.H.T. and imported by aa Kiangsin of China Merchants S.N. Co., on the 6th day of 12th moon last year and on the 8th day of the 8th moon this year respectively, have been lost and same not being mortgaged to any people.

The public are hereby warned against negotiating or accepting the said bills, as same have been cancelled, and declaration has been made up to the aforesaid company for discharging the cargo.

This notice also appears in the Sin Wan Pao.

YEE SHING TON KEE.

義興東記

Shanghai, Dec. 10, 1917. 16135

ALMA ESTATES, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Eighth Annual General Meeting of shareholders of the above-named Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 71 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, the 20th day of December, 1917, at 4.30 p.m. for presentation of the Report of the Directors and Accounts to the 30th September, 1917, and the transaction of the ordinary business of the Company.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Saturday, 15th to Thursday, 20th December, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors, HUGO REISS & CO., Secretaries and General Managers.

Shanghai, Dec. 8, 1917. 16119

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Lee & Son, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

"BLUE RIBBON"

Meats Vegetables Fruits

(Tinned by the William Cluff Co., San Francisco)

The BEST because HIGH GRADE is combined with

LOW COST to insure FULL VALUE

Large stocks carried by

Griffiths' Stores

Telephone West 641 for prompt delivery

SEND FOR OUR

PRICE LIST

EVERYTHING FOR THE OFFICE

Tel. THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO. Tel.

4778 4 Canton Road, Shanghai 4778

For This Week's Slaughter

at

Hill's Liquidation Sale

Real Harris Tweed, 15 designs \$3.70 per yd.
Pure Irish Linen, 2 1/2 yds. wide 3.50 "
Men's Fleecy Down Underwear 3.30 per suit
Men's Signet Shoes, all sizes 6.75 per pair
Hemstitched Handkerchiefs 0.67 per doz.
Extra Heavy Turkish Towels, 24 x 48 7.95 "

and thousands of other articles at prices below today's cost

H. G. Hill & Co.

119 Szechuen Road

Cantorovitch's

Liquidation Sale

terminates end of this month.

All goods selling at Sacrifice Prices

103 Broadway

103 Broadway

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and Testament of

JAMES ELDRIDGE GIBSON,

Deceased.

Special Proceeding No. 232. (Testamentary)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of James Eldridge Gibson, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to Harry Eldridge Gibson, Executor of his estate, on or before May 29, 1918; and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the said Executor.

HARRY ELDRIDGE GIBSON, Executor,

15B Peking Road,

Shanghai, China, Nov. 29, 1917. 16001

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of

WILLIAM NESBITT BREWSTER,

Deceased.

Special Proceeding No. 232. (Testamentary)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of William Nesbitt Brewster, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to William H. Lacy, Administrator cum testamento annexo, on or before May 29, 1918; and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the said Administrator cum testamento annexo.

WILLIAM H. LACY, Administrator cum testamento annexo,

10 Woosung Road,

Shanghai, China, Nov. 29, 1917. 16002

PRIME AMERICAN COKE TIN PLATE

We beg to announce that we can furnish for spot delivery ex-New York warehouse stock, the very best grade of Prime Coke Tin Plate in all standard sizes, from 65-lb. base to 155-lb. base.

We are also in a position to quote on future deliveries, either standard or odd sizes, at attractive prices.

We solicit your inquiries for

BRASS AND COPPER, IRON AND STEEL, METALS, MACHINERY HARDWARE AND CHEMICALS

MACHINERY AND METAL SALES COMPANY

Raven Trust Building; 15 Nanking Road.

16087

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-16 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Nice flat to let, suitable for family or two bachelors. Good table. Telephone North 482

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

In No. 11, two comfortable small attic rooms to let, facing Park, very suitable for the Winter. Bathroom adjoining and all modern conveniences. Suitable for a couple of bachelors or small family, or to be let separately.

Oriental House

51 Boone Road

Large room with bath attached, also a large attic, hot water, facing garden, moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress. Phone North 1102 16268

OFFICES TO LET

OFFICES AND GODOWNS at

No. 17 Museum Road to let from

January 1st. At present occupied

by Messrs. Slowe & Co. Apply at

No. 10 Yangtzepoo Road, or THE

CHINA PRESS Office. 16099 D.12

EDUCATIONAL

RUSSIAN and music lessons by

lady teacher. Apply to Box 12,

THE CHINA PRESS. 16060

WANTED: Ambitious young men

to qualify as "Student-Engineers."

Apply to Box 10, THE CHINA

PRESS. 16145 D.14

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, a competent steno-

grapher, male preferred, for Han-

kow. Apply to Box 488, THE

CHINA PRESS. 16100 D.13

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, an American pool

table, recently imported from

America. A very suitable table for

a hotel or private home. Apply to

Box 13, THE CHINA PRESS. 16150 D.19

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERT cotton spinning and

weaving manager, many years ex-

perience in China, free for engage-

ment. First-class references and

diploma. Apply to Box 497, THE

CHINA PRESS. 16114

POSITION WANTED: Ex-

perienced comprador for Import

business, chemicals, papers, etc., or

cashier of any big firm; good

guarantee and testimonial. Address

Yoh Kei, Ja 1247 Pao Wah Lee,

Sing Kei Pang Road. 16146 D.19

WANTED by young Ally, position

as bookkeeper or general office assist-

ant. Has knowledge of accounts,

stenography, and office routine.

Apply to Box 8, THE CHINA

PRESS. 16142 D.15

WANTED, extra work by lady

steno-typist, fast and accurate, terms

moderate. Apply to Box 4, THE

CHINA PRESS. 16128 D.18

HOUSES TO LET

HOUSE TO LET: No. 30, East

Yuhang Road, Rent \$32.00. Apply

to No. 26 East Yuhang Road. 16151 D.15

TO LET, from January 1st, No.

50 Bubbling Well Road, 7-roomed

house facing Race Course. Also

No. 16 Yangtzepoo Road, 5-room-

ed house. Apply to No. 10 Yang-

tzepoo Road, or THE CHINA

PRESS Office. 16099 D.12

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has con-

siderable experience in legal, con-

sulate, syndicate, journalistic, com-

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